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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

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GEORGIA.

The Expulsion of the Colored Members of the Legislature—A Southern View of the Transaction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Sept. 4, 1868.

The decision of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Georgia, that negroes are ineligible to seats in the Legislature, is the subject of discussion which excludes all others at this moment. While it was under debate nobody seemed to think of anything else, and now that the question is settled, and the House has decided that under the Constitution and laws of Georgia free persons of color are ineligible to office, everybody seems to concur in the decision except the colored members, but there is a very general anxiety felt as to what will be the result of the step.

The fact that only so few white members voted in the negative deprives the action of the House of any partisan character. Democrats, Radicals and Independents all voted yea, and there can be no doubt that the speeches of the negro members, in defence of what they called their rights, did not convince many, but, on the contrary, inclined many who were in doubt to give the benefit of the doubt to the proposition to exclude the colored persons. Chief Justice BROWN's argument in favor of negro ineligibility has had great weight with Radical members, and his influence has been exerted with great effect among those who believed that citizenship necessarily carries with it the right to hold office. Gov. BULLOCK, it is said, favored the view taken by the Chief Justice, and is much gratified by the action of the House, believing that it relieves him from the importunities of negro applicants for office, whose number is legion.

Lawyers, without distinction of party, or, rather, I should say, without reference to party, sustain and oppose Judge BROWN's opinion, and many prominent jurists hold that, under the existing Constitution of Georgia, and since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, negroes are as eligible to seats in the Legislature as would be DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY, were they alive and residents of Georgia, and that there is no necessity for any express enactment declaring negroes eligible to office. They are citizens beyond the possibility of question, and if they are males over 21 years of age, and residents of Georgia for the prescribed time, they can be elected to the Legislature just as legally as a white man. They may not be fitted for the discharge of the duties. They are not, it is universally admitted by all parties who have seen or heard them since the Legislature met. But the same objection lies to their exercise of the right of suffrage, which nobody denies is conferred upon them by the existing Constitution. When the new Constitution was framed by the Atlanta Convention, a proposed clause specially conferring the right to hold office on the negroes was struck out by a very large majority. BRYANT, I think, voted for striking out on the ground that it was surplusage, and, therefore, unnecessary. But BULLOCK, BLODGETT and BROWN were said to have advocated it, for the reason that if negroes were declared eligible to office, the white men of Northern Georgia who favored reconstruction would certainly oppose the Constitution and defeat its adoption. During the sitting of the Convention Ex-Gov. BROWN made a speech, in which he emphatically warned the Convention not to confer the right to hold office, as the Reconstruction acts did not require it, and plainly told his audience that if the right were granted he should use all his influence to defeat the Constitution, as dangerous to the best interests of the State. During the canvass he maintained that the Constitution did not confer the right, and he has since steadfastly held to that opinion. Citizenship, he holds, does not carry with it eligibility to office. Women and children are citizens, but they cannot hold office; and in proof that such is the opinion of Congress, also, he pointed to the fact, that when it was intended to confer the right on negroes to hold office in the District of Columbia, where Congress is omnipotent, it was found necessary to pass a special statute to that effect, in addition to the previous acts which declared them to be citizens.

Whether this reasoning be good in law or not, I do not presume to say. Certain it is that it has influenced the members of the Legislature, and that, as judges of the qualifications of their own members, they have decided, by an immense majority of the white Representatives, that negroes, with more than one-eighth negro blood, do not possess the necessary qualifications.

The question now is, what will the negroes do? Will they submit peaceably or will they resist? Will they, as some have threatened, maintain their claims by force, or will they acquiesce in a judgment which most of their most earnest friends have pronounced?

There is considerable uneasiness felt and expressed on this subject. In many parts of the State, and especially in Southern and Southwestern Georgia, reports are rife of large negro assemblies organized and drilling as armed bodies; but as yet I have not heard of any act of violence or any threats of violence except from the irrepressible BRADLEY, whose ambition it is to be another Toussaint l'Ouverture. The negro members who are immediately affected by the decision are very wrath and talk very menacingly, but it is to be hoped that they will be persuaded of the folly and fruitlessness of any attempt to reverse by force what the House of Representatives have done by what almost amounts to an unanimous vote.

The great puzzle to the Democratic outsiders is "why the Radicals voted to exclude the niggers?" There are all sorts of solutions given. One is that it is a dodge to excite the negroes to insurrection. Another is that the white Radicals are jealous of the negro aspirants for office, and want to have all the offices for themselves. Another insists that it is a grand scheme to influence the people of the North for GRANT and COLFAX, and that it is got up to order. Those who believe that the Radical members voted according to their conviction of the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, find more difficulty in persuading others to adopt their view than those who favor the less charitable construction of the motives of the "scalawags" and "carpet-baggers."

It is a great relief to the people that the debate has come to an end. The tax-payers, who have to make up the hundred and seventy-five times nine dollars a day, were beginning to grumble lustily at the waste of time and the heavy loss to the State, and it is now hoped that the necessary business will be transacted speedily, and that the Legislature will adjourn before long.

The cases of FYALL and four or five others, who have been classed as negroes, but who now claim to be white men with less than one-eighth negro blood, will be considered separately, and evidence taken as to the justice of the several claims. According to the code of Georgia any one having less than one-eighth negro blood is practically a white man, and if FYALL can prove that his "nigger streak" is less than the eighth he will be allowed to hold his seat. The "black niggers" are very indignant at this claim of the white men. They regard it as a base desertion of race, and will visit it with great severity on all who attempt to urge it. TURNER, of Macon, who glories in his color and his race, is especially angry at those who are trying "to make Jacks of themselves," and assures them that if they turn their backs on their own color the white men will not receive them, and they will be outcasts from those whom they have abandoned.

The publication of what purports to be a scandalous correspondence between Ex-Gov. BROWN and an imaginary Mrs. MARTIN is universally condemed by all decent people, however hostile they may be to Mr. BROWN politically. The letters are transparent forgeries, infamously scandalous, and the wonder is that any respectable journalist should so far forget what is due to himself and to society as to publish them, designed as they are to wound the feelings of private families.

The correspondence between Judge HIRAM WARNER and certain members of the Bar of Georgia, who entreated him to accept the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, even though he only received the lowest appointment on that bench, is widely published, and shows the condition of public feeling among professional men as to the present organization of the highest court of appeal in the State. WARNER was the Chief Justice appointed by Gov. JENKINS, after the death of Judge LUMPKIN. He is a native of New-Hampshire; was a persistent Union man, and while he took no active part in politics, favored reconstruction with the exception of relief. Of the three appointments—the Chief Justiceship for twelve years, the first Associate Justiceship for eight years, and the second for four years—he received the lowest. He and his friends believe, and so assert, that this was an attempt to degrade him, and that he was appointed with a view to his refusing to accept. He has accepted, however, and the opponents of relief and stay laws rejoice that he has done so, in the hope that his superior capacity and knowledge of law may influence the other Judges to moderate, if not change, their views upon these important subjects. QUONDAM.

The Ejection of the Colored Members—Speech of W. M. Tumlin.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* gives the following report of the speech of Hon. W. M. TUMLIN, Democrat, delivered in the House of Representatives of that State, on the question of the eligibility of the negro members:

MR. SPEAKER: I do not propose to make a speech; in fact, Sir, I am no speaking man, but being regarded as the father of the measure now pending, I feel that it is due to my constituency, to myself, and, especially, to those men of color, that I should give my reasons for this very important move. Yes, it is of much greater importance than any that ever yet came before any General Assembly. I shall place the resolution entirely upon its own merits, together with the opinion as expressed by JOSEPH, JOSEPH E., not that good man Joseph that we read about in the Holy Bible, but JOSEPH E. BROWN, the arch traitor, and now Chief-Justice of the State of Georgia. He, the father, as it were, of this Constitution, which I now hold in my hand, and which, as an honest man, I am sworn to support, and which every member upon this floor is solemnly sworn to adhere to, denies to these gentlemen of color the right to seats on this floor. Common sense, common reason, the welfare of the black race and of the white race, require every thinking man to turn them out. The Constitution of the State of Georgia says turn them out. The Constitution of the United States, with all its damnable amendments, says, turn them out. Therefore, Sir, if we fail to comply with the solemn oath we have subscribed to, when this House is the judge of the qualifications of its members, by retaining men here who are clearly ineligible, we will be held to account for it by our constituency and by our God. Sir, I am no enemy to the black man; I am his friend. I desire to see him prosper. I desire, Sir, that he should have all the privileges to which he is entitled under the Constitution, which he had aided in making to govern the people of the State. Therefore, if he and those Switzerland fellows have swindled him out of any right that in his judgment he ought to enjoy, blame your leader, JOSEPH E. BROWN, and don't blame me for carrying out in good faith that which I have sworn to support, and which in my judgment I intend to support at all hazards. Sir, it has been whispered to me that some colored men here would become very desperate in the event they were ousted from their seats. Why should this be true? Why should they become enraged at honest men for simply conforming to that solemn oath which they have subscribed to, contained in that Constitution made by themselves? Who is responsible for these men of color being deprived of the privilege of holding office? I ask, who is responsible? Is it Democrats? Did they have any hand in making this Constitution which deprives them of this privilege? Am I responsible? Sir, I call upon Georgians to say who is responsible; I call upon black men to say who is responsible, I am prepared, Sir, to substantiate, by the most intelligent members who composed that so-called Convention, that colored members should not hold office. Therefore, if you were so ignorant that you did not know that the right to hold office was one thing, and the right to vote was a very different thing, you certainly have done great injustice to your brethren of color by not electing men who were capable of comprehending the meaning of the various clauses of this instrument. You may talk about insurrection, revolution, war and bloodshed; you may do all these things to intimidate honest men from a discharge of their duties, or you may be in reality; but let me tell you that it matters not with me whether you are in reality or not. I am in earnest, and I am in dead earnest. May this right arm fall, may my wife and children forever forsake me, ere I, in my judgment, should be guilty of a crime so great as to vote to retain any man or set of men in their seats here at the compromise or sacrifice of my oath, my honor, the honor of my constituency, and especially Georgia's honor. Carpet-baggers, I call upon you this evening to repent in sackcloth and ashes for having deceived these ignorant creatures, who relied upon you as their true friends, for swindling them out of the right to hold office, as you have done in every instance since their freedom. Come up here this evening; stand up and tell them the truth; tell them that you are their worst enemies; tell them that the Southern men with whom they were reared are their only true and reliable friends. Many colored men supported me, and they did it because they believed that I would give them justice as their representative, and they shall not be deceived. I intend to do justice to these colored men, in accordance with the solemn oath which I have here taken. They would not have me degrade myself and them too, by perjury. They shall know that you deprived them of the right to seats on this floor. The world shall know who is responsible for it. You carpet-baggers shall have just retribution for swindling these men out of rights you told them they were entitled to. You made a Constitution depriving them of the right, and you now would place the blame on honest men if you would dare attempt it. But you cannot do it. It is too plain. And if any gentleman denies the proposition, I am prepared now, right now, to substantiate by Georgians, who were members of that so-called Convention, that they met in caucus, and did there declare that they would burst up the concern and go home unless article ten of the section on franchise of the Convention was stricken out, which article gave colored men the right to hold office. Dare any gentleman deny this proposition? If so I am prepared to make the proof by men under the sound of my voice—men who were members of that Convention, and who respected their wives and children too much to say that they would not burst up the concern unless this article ten was stricken out. It was reconsidered, thereby leaving the colored man clearly ineligible to a seat upon this floor. Now who is to blame? These very men who are your only true friends, the men you were raised with, told you they were enemies to you and your country, and simply desired to give you the right to vote so that they might forever enjoy some nice fat office for themselves. Georgia! Georgia! You are about to cast a vote on a question of more vital importance than any one in which you were ever called upon to record your names. I do not believe that there is one Georgian on either side of this House that can, with the eyes of those lovely ladies—the dearest creatures on earth—now upon them, cast their vote making them equal to the negro. Is there a Georgian on this floor that can do so? If so, let him get up and look those glorious creatures in the gallery in the face. Georgians, can you do it? I will answer for you. No, no: you cannot; you are too honest; you have not so far degraded yourselves—neither will you. I expect carpet-baggers to vote to keep them here, for they know full well that they would be compelled to "get out of the wilderness" if they did not do something to hide their mischievous swindling operation with the negroes. And now in conclusion, sir, let me say to you my colored friends, in all candor and common honesty, to prefer charges of desertion in your hour of need, against carpet-baggers *et id omne genus* whom you preferred and whom you elected to make that Constitution which every member upon this floor was sworn to support. For they illustrated to the minds of every intelligent man, most conclusively, that when artifice, evasions, and false professions, had subserved their purposes that they then forfeited all claim to political honesty, consistency, and fair dealing. The legal ground having been fully discussed by sound legal minds, and ably too, I shall desist from further remarks as my time has expired. Feeling confident that a vote on this question will be unanimous by all honorable Georgians, I call for the previous question.

The Question One of Law, Not of Caste.

From the Augusta (Ga.) National Republican, Sept. 5.

The Columbus *Enquirer*, of the 3d, thus states the question before the Legislature:

"If it confers upon them (colored men) this right, no Democrat will seek to deprive them of it while that Constitution is the prevailing fundamental law of the State. If it does not confer on them the right to hold office, both the Democratic and Radical members of the Legislature are bound by their oaths to support the Constitution to vote for the expulsion of the negro members. The question ought not to be, and probably will not be, made one of party. It is purely a question of law."

Our contemporary fairly states the question. It should not have been one of party, or of caste. It was simply a question of law, and the Constitution of the State and of the United States were the only documents that could be properly consulted. The *Enquirer* correctly insists that the Representatives were "bound by their oaths" to decide in accordance with the provisions, and we as positively insist that every intelligent member that voted for turning out the twenty-three on Thursday violated their oaths. There is no use in mincing this matter. There is no escape from one or the other horn of the dilemma—the members so voting were either too stupid to understand the law, or too wicked to abide by it. It is criminally fallacious for the *Enquirer* and other Democratic prints to quote from the journals of the Constitutional Convention to show what that body did not do. Instead of quoting articles that were proposed in the Convention and voted down, if they were disposed to deal honestly with their readers, they would quote those articles which were actually adopted. As ratified by the people, the Constitution of Georgia says that every citizen, twenty-one years of age, not insane, a convicted felon, an idiot, or a Fourteenth Article exception, may be elected to the House of Representatives. It further says that negroes are citizens. The Fourteenth Article so declares them. What Democrat will assert that the negro is not a citizen? Will the *Enquirer* deny that they are citizens? We trow not. Then, if the claim of citizenship is admitted, the question is already settled. There is no room for discussion. The Democratic papers dare not publish the provisions of the new Constitution bearing on this subject, but they are willing to slander the Republican Party by misrepresenting a document which is unequivocal in its declaration of the rights of all men.

More Work for the Democratic Members.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, (Dem.) Sept. 5.

Now that the House of Representatives has got rid of the question of negro eligibility to hold office, it should turn its attention to the consideration of the cases of some of the carpet-baggers, who have been, through the instrumentality of the Reconstruction bills and their fraudulent manipulators, retained as members. We call their attention specially to the case of Skowhegan BRYANT, falsely pretending to represent in part the county of Richmond. J. E. BRYANT is ineligible, in that he holds an appointment under the United States Government to which is attached a salary or "emolument." He has been for some time, we are credibly informed, a subordinate in the Assessor of Internal Revenue's office in this city, his particular duties being, as we learn, assessor of bequests and legacies for this county or district.

ARKANSAS.

The Troubles in Lewisburg County—Speeches of Gov. Clayton and Col. Garland.

The following report of the remarks of Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, to the people of Lewisburg, in that State, at the time of the recent disturbances, was written out by him for publication. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have not come here in any partisan spirit, to stir up strife or add fuel to the flame of discord which have threatened your county with such disastrous results; my mission is a peaceful one. I am here under the obligations of my office, to see that the laws are respected and enforced, and that all persons who may be acting without authority of law desist and return peacefully to their homes. It is not my present purpose to fix the responsibility of the outrages which have disgraced your county upon the guilty parties; this is properly for the Courts to determine. I am here to turn aside, peacefully if I can, the disastrous results which must overtake the people if they permit such illegal and unauthorized proceedings to continue as have taken place in your midst within the past few days. What little I have to say I shall say plainly. I shall not cover up my meaning with honied words. I desire you to know the attitude I occupy toward you in my official capacity, and to impress upon your minds the necessity of an obedience to the laws as they now exist—and not as some of you would have them to be. I had information that your county was in a state of insurrection. It seems that a few days ago such was the case. I am rejoiced to find that better counsels have at last prevailed. I am sure that if the people properly understood the motives and intentions of the State authorities, no further trouble would exist. I am unwilling to believe that there is any considerable number of citizens who are disposed to set the laws at naught, and engage in armed hostility to the State Government. I trust that the outbreak can be traced to a few evil disposed and irresponsible persons, and that the great mass who have been engaged in it have been lead, through misrepresentation, to do that which a little cool reflection would have prevented. It seems that during the excitement, brought on by a few individuals, a very erroneous opinion was entertained that the colored people contemplated violence against the whites. Without investigating the facts, unauthorized persons proceeded to disarm the blacks, which at once lead them to believe that the whites were disposed to commit outrages upon them. I do not believe that the white people of this county are disposed to kill off the colored people; neither do I believe that the colored people, even for one moment, contemplated the massacre of the whites. The history of the late war shows that the black man is not naturally bloodthirsty or revengeful; for did he not remain with and protect your families while you were fighting the battles of rebellion? You would have had no trouble if, instead of taking the law into your own hands, you had called upon the Sheriff of the county for protection, when you thought that the negroes were organizing to attack you. He could have gone clothed with the authority of the law, and the truth would at once been made manifest, and all cause of trouble been removed. Now, I say to all, white and black, if you at any time apprehend danger, invoke the aid of the civil authorities. Look to them for protection—you pay them to perform that duty. It will not do for us to interpret the laws to suit ourselves, or to assume the authority of their execution. Such a course would lead to insurrection, and perhaps to civil war. We must accept the laws as they are, and not as we might wish them to be. A court of justice has been broken up by a mob, and one class have been disarmed by another. This is all wrong, illegal, and insurrectionary. That court must be reinstated, and allowed to proceed. The right of the citizen to keep arms is a constitutional right—one that no citizen can be legally deprived of. The arms that have been illegally taken from the colored men must be returned to them, I have the assurance that it will be done. When you, my colored citizens, receive your arms again, use them as good citizens should. To white and black I say that armed assemblages are illegal; therefore, when you assemble, for any purpose, do so peaceably, and unarmed. If there is any person in this audience who does not recognize the fact that the colored man possesses the same rights and privileges and immunities, civil and political, that the white man possesses, let him pause and reflect, for I say to him that such is not the case—and the colored citizen shall be protected in these rights. I am informed that it has been charged that you are not to have fair registration, and that this has caused much bad feeling. Now, let me say a few words in regard to registration. You shall have a fair registration and a fair election, too. When I say this I mean just what I say. Let no one misunderstand me—the registration laws shall be enforced. So far as my authority goes every man who is entitled to register under the law shall be permitted to do so; and those who are disqualified, shall not. It is not for me to say who can register or who cannot; the law fixes the qualification of electors. I have no authority to interpret it to suit myself; neither have you. When the day of election arrives, every citizen who is registered can vote in accordance with his own judgment. Those who are not registered cannot vote. I understand that the Militia law is distasteful to some. I have only to say that it is a law that will be enforced. The militia force will be organized in this county, and throughout the State. The organization of the militia does not inaugurate a new principle of government. It is as old as the Constitution itself. Every State has its militia. I am inclined to think that you do not understand this law. It is to preserve the peace, and is only to be used when the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws. To all good citizens, who are willing to obey the laws, the militia need give no alarm, but rather give assurance of safety. If there be any who intend to resist the execution of the law, they may well object to the militia. But I say to all, that so long as the civil officers can enforce the law there will be no armed force called into the service. And now, in conclusion, I am for peace: and will exhaust all peaceful remedies to preserve order, and execute the laws. When peaceful remedies fail, then shall I resort to force—but this must be the final resort. Let us have peace. Have we not suffered enough from the war? We are just now recovering from its terrible effects. Providence has helped us with abundant crops—the lap of nature is full, her face is smiling, she invites us to stretch forth our hands and enjoy her rich gifts. Let us turn our whole attention to peaceful pursuits. Let us gather the harvests we have sown and build up our broken fortunes, and not, by reason of our political difference, plunge headlong into rebellion. For rest assured that if we sow the wind we may expect to reap the whirlwind. If the American people make political mistakes they will rectify them. Trust to peaceful remidies. Violent measures will accomplish nothing but ruin and desolation. I have brought with me Col. GARLAND and other prominent citizens of Little Rock, of both political parties. The Colonel and myself disagree upon the political issues of the day, but I am happy to say, that upon the questions of peace and the observance of the laws as they exist, we both stand upon the same platform. He will address you. I thank you for your attention.

SPEECH OF COL. GARLAND.

Hon. A. H. GARLAND then came forward and made quite a long address, the chief points of which are contained in the following extract:

"In all that Gov. CLAYTON has said I fully and heartily concur. Before this meeting assembled he approached me and stated what he expected to say, and requested me to speak too. I replied that I agreed with him in what he said, and I would take pleasure in speaking, if such were his views; and I am very glad to be able to say to you that he has here spoken what he expressed to me, and I do not believe there is in our State a man that would not agree in all that he has spoken. With him, I say, exhaust all your peaceful and peaceable remedies first, and he has promised you here, as the Executive of the State, that you shall be heard, and you shall be righted. It is, then, your duty to take him at his word, and not in advance determine he will not comply. He has said all of you, regardless of race or color, or party, shall be protected—this is all you can ask. He has said boldly and frankly that, as far as in him lies, you shall have a fair and impartial registration; and this, my fellow-citizens, is the great matter now. There is pending a Presidential contest before this country, in which the life of the Government and the liberties of the people are involved. No one can over-estimate its importance, and we want a fair and open field here, and do nothing, for Heaven's sake, to cripple your friends in this mighty struggle. Be patient, cautious and prudent, and see what the 3d day of next November shall bring forth. That day may bring you all you want—and it may do otherwise; but if you are allowed your rights, as they are now promised to you here, and you lose, you must submit as men and patriots. If your rights are denied you, and the law will not or cannot give them to you, through its agencies you still have your right to appeal to force, which law does not give and which law cannot take away. You have that right, that last right, which Gov. CLAYTON and his friends cannot deny you; and if they did, the denial would be futile. That right is settled by your ability to maintain it, and out of that right was born all the liberty this country enjoys. WASHINGTON, failing in our revolution, would have been as our noble LEE is; but he succeeded, and he was almost deified the world over. And I undertake here to say to you on this very delicate occasion, if you are wise and watchful of your rights, and will exhaust those remedies that the law gives, and you fail, and you are oppressed and ground down, your appeal to force will not be in vain; but it will be successful, and at that point I should be prepared and ready to take my full share of the risk, responsibility and danger, but till you have gone that far I cannot encourage it—I cannot be with you. Now, I shall deceive no man—look this matter steadily in the face it involves all to you and myself, and to us all. Do not be alarmed at shadows, do not quarrel for trifles—overlook many things, but claim and assert your rights; you are promised by the Executive you shall have them as far as he can give them. I believe he means all he says. Test it thoroughly—then if it fails your duty is plain and well defined. But riots and insurrections will not secure you any good. They always defeat the very ends in view.

Condition of Affairs in Georgia, Arkansas and Florida—Gloomy Prospects for Loyal Men.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The following letter from the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Georgia explains itself. It will be noted that many of the predictions made in it have already been fulfilled. It was written previous to the expulsion of the colored members by the Legislature, and is addressed to the Republican Congressional Committee:

"The Democrats have inaugurated a new revolution in this State. They intend to overthrow the State Government. The first step has been taken, or rather commenced. We have good evidence that they intend to expel the colored members of the House, then expel the colored members of the Senate, and seat Democrats in their places. They will then have two-thirds of the House; but if they should not have, white Republicans enough will be expelled to give them two-thirds. They will in the same way get control of the Senate. A bill will then be passed to take the State railroads from the control of the Government, and give it to the General Assembly. The patronage of the State roads is immense, and with it in their hands they expect to control the Assembly. They then intend to impeach the Governor, and remove him. After that, God only knows what they will do."

After appealing to Congress to prevent the expulsion of the colored members, the letter continues:

"Our voters will have no protection at the polls, and there is great danger of bloodshed; but I do not know as Congress can do anything for us. We are not in as good a condition as other Southern States, for they have Republican Legislatures, and the Democrats control ours. They can pass laws to protect voters, we cannot. We have reliable information that the Democrats are arming in every part of the State, and everything is being done that can be to prevent the colored men from arming. Unless Congress does something for us, God only knows the result. In many parts of the State our party is composed almost entirely of colored men. If the whites attempt to interfere with them at the polls, there is every reason to believe that bloodshed will follow. Can Congress do anything for us? Our General Assembly will do nothing to preserve peace. Will Congress do it?"

The following is extracted from a letter from Arkansas, also addressed to the Republican Congressional Committee:

"In the large counties, where the Republicans are in the majority, they resort to sophistry, persuasion and lying. In the counties where they are largely in the majority, a system of assassination has undoubtedly been agreed upon, and is being carried out. Two members of the State Senate have escaped from an attempted assassination, both severely wounded; one member of the Lower House was brutally murdered. All this within the last few days. Negroes are being shot down like dogs in many of the counties, and loyal men in several localities sleep in the forest instead of their houses. In fact, murder, riot and intimidation are boldly advocated and practiced in many portions of the State, fully equal to the terrorism of 1861. It is not political excitement; it is a hellish rebellion in its worst form. The Democrats have their secret Kuklux organizations in every town, and are making every possible effort to arm their men thoroughly. We have every reason to believe that a large proportion of them are already well armed. In many localities they parade the streets in masks and deliver volleys into houses of Union men. They order them from their houses with the injunctions that if they return they will pay the penalty with their lives, for they are determined no Radical shall live in Arkansas. They are rife for a rebellion that would be far more terrible in its consequences than the war we have just passed through, for they talk and mean extermination. The match is already lighted and may be applied at any time."

From Florida similar accounts are received. The rebels are arming in every section of the State, and the lives of Union members of the Legislature are daily threatened.

The Tennessee members of the Lower Houses of Congress now in this city, at a recent consultation, agreed to send a circular to Congressmen and others in the South, asking them to unite in a demand for a session of Congress this month. They are induced to this course by the condition of affairs in Tennessee and other Southern States.

A Democratic Speech, and a Democratic Comment.

There was a Blair and Seymour meeting in Florence, Ala., on the 1st inst. We copy from the *Index*, a Democratic paper published there, the following notice of one of the speeches made:

"Gen. GEORGE S. HOUSTON made a terrible exposition of Radicalism, and particularly Southern Radicalism, the sum of all villainies. That part of the General's speech addressed to the colored people present, was exceedingly well-timed and forcibly presented. He told them in the most pointed words, what we have urged in these columns, that the man that votes for GRANT and COLFAX, is an enemy of his, and of the white people of the South, and that he intends to treat all that so vote as enemies. And we take this occasion to say that the doctrine thus enunciated by Gen. HOUSTON should be carried to its fullest extent. The white people that own the land and houses, that have work for others to do, be it boot or shoemaking, hauling or cutting wood, painting or carpentry work shaving or any other sort or kind of work whatever, should not rent their land or houses, or give any of their work to a declared enemy, and every one who tries to have the infernal carpet-bag Governments continued over this and other Southern States is a declared enemy, the bitterest and worst."

State Taxation of Government Bonds—Views of Mr. Pendleton.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON spoke at Norwalk, Ohio, on Saturday, the 5th inst., giving his usual review of reconstruction, taxation and finances. He dwelt particularly on the exemption of Government bonds from State taxation. He represented this as a Republican outrage upon the poor man, and a hardship that ought not to be borne; he failed, however, to suggest any remedy for the evil. Gen. NETTLETON, of Sandusky, who was in the audience, sent to Mr. PENDLETON a note, asking him to state what remedy he proposed to apply to this bond exemption abuse, if the Democrats attained power, and asking also, if the United States Supreme Court had not, on three separate occasions, decided that a State could not constitutionally tax the securities of the National Government.

Afterward, at the hotel, Mr. PENDLETON sent for Gen. NETTLETON, and, in a personal interview, after saying that the questions reached him after the close of his speech, he proceeded to answer them, and as this is the first commitment of Mr. PENDLETON, or any Democratic leader, on the question, "How shall we tax the bonds?" his reply is significant. Mr. PENDLETON said, in substance:

"Had I answered your questions, I should have said about this: The usual argument against State taxation of Government bonds is that it will not be safe for the General Government to give the State Governments control over the market value and stability of the national bonds by admitting their right to tax them. Now, whatever may have been the decisions of the Supreme Court, the practical difficulty in the way of State taxation of national bonds is that the National Government does not give its consent thereto. But I would have the General Government give its consent."

Being asked here if this right of State taxation must not be given at the time the bonds were sold, in order that the purchasers might know what they were buying, Mr. PENDLETON said:

"That is an undecided question. My own opinion is that the General Government may change its rate of taxation after the bonds are sold. I do not believe there is anything in the law or the nature of the case, amounting to a contract, that the Government bonds now extant shall not be taxed above a certain rate. The Government changes its rule or rate of taxation on all other property, why not on bonds the same? This opinion I hold subject to modification. However, if the General Government cannot legally give its consent to State taxation of its bonds after the bonds are once sold, then the General Government ought itself to tax its bonds to an amount equal to that average tax both Federal and State levied on other property."

Letter from Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was recently elected an honorary member of the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club of Washington, and wrote the following letter to the Corresponding Secretary of that organization, in acknowledgment:

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1868.

G. W. Scriver:

DEAR SIR: I received duly the notice of my election as Honorary Member of the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club, of Washington City. I accept the honor with pleasure, and shall coöperate with you in every just measure for the victory of those fundamental principles of moral and good government, of which GRANT and COLFAX are the expositors.

Revolutions do not go backward, and I have every confidence that the conscience and intelligence which led this great nation to resist slavery and to defeat it, will now refuse to put the Government into the very hands which either were raised against it, or which refused to help in its defence.

The new adhesion of impatient Southern men to the very worst type of Democratic doctrine ever enunciated since the party went into alliance with slavery, cannot but be as disastrous for the South as was the league with the same party before the war. The Democratic Party seems fated to lead the South into desperate steps, and then to be utterly unable to help those whom it has deluded. It will be so again. Utterly lost to all moderation, the Convention in New-York has laid down a platform which will *bring civil war to the South again*, unless it is prevented by the victory of the Republican Party.

I am, very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MAYOR HOFFMAN.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Buffalo—The Mayor's First Speech of the Campaign.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Democratic Party of Erie County deferred their ratification meeting of the national ticket until the nomination of a Congressman and county officers had been made. A large meeting was organized in St. James' Hall this evening. Additional interest was given to the meeting from the fact that Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was to make his opening speech of the campaign. A large procession of civic and military organizations, with torches, banners, music, &c., paraded the streets.

The meeting was organized by the nomination of Hon. ISRAEL S. HATCH as President, with one Vice-President from each ward in the city and township of the county, and several Secretaries. After a stirring address the President introduced Mr. HOFFMAN, who was received with deafening cheers. After silence had been restored, Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the assemblage for over two hours on the political issues of the day.

After thanking the audience for their reception, he said: We are citizens of one great Republic. Thirty-seven States make up the chain of the Union; thirty-seven States, which, under the Constitution of the country, are sovereign, independent and equal. We have a population of perhaps thirty-seven millions; an average of a million to every State; a population as hardy, as industrious, as enterprising, as energetic, as patriotic, as law-abiding, as constitution-loving as any people upon the face of the earth. We recognize one flag from one end of our broad domain to the other—a flag which *ought to be*, even if it is not, a protection to every citizen, native or adopted, either at home or abroad. [Cheers.] We have vast oceans upon either shore. We have the finest ports in the world; we have the greatest inland lakes; we have the greatest arteries of inland commerce; we have millions upon millions of acres of land which have yielded to the culture of the husbandman, and we have millions upon millions of acres of land upon which the foot of man has never yet trod, and which has never yet known the influence of the agricultural art. Far away toward the great Pacific, a railroad is now being built, passing across the plains, up the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and away over to the Pacific Ocean. We have landing upon our shores every year 300,000 hardy emigrants, adding by careful computation to the healthy productive capacity of our country $150,000,000. We have a people now, thank God, at peace with one another, and at peace with the world. [Applause.] We have a people who have no desire, no aim but to secure for themselves, for their States and for the Union, a great and glorious destiny. Such a people and such a country ought to be the most blest and prosperous in the world. God and Nature have given to them advantages equal if not superior to any other people. Folly, fanaticism and the hate of men have made them to-day more burdened by debt, more oppressed by taxation, more insecure in their property, more uncertain for the future, than almost any people on the face of the earth. [Applause.] What do the people complain of? They complain that that flag which has been borne by gallant and brave men all the world over, which has been borne upon battle-fields of our country, and which now waves triumphantly over the capital of every State, is not at home a protection to every American citizen, and that abroad in foreign lands, citizens adopted into the American nationality, languish in prison for words spoken and acts committed on American soil. They complain that this country in five years has accumulated a debt as large as Great Britain accumulated in two hundred. They complain that while our population numbers 37,000,000, and the population of Great Britain, including England and the Colonies, numbers 237,000,000, that their debt is no greater than our debt. They complain that although they have intrusted to the party which has been dominant in this State and nation for years, full power to do as it pleased, unlimited means and authority, yet they are taxed to-day upon everything they eat, upon everything they drink, upon everything they wear, upon the clothes which are upon them when they are born, and upon the shroud which is to cover them when they die. [Cheers.] They do not complain because this debt was accumulated in the war for the preservation of the Union. On the contrary, they give their hearty aye and amen to the expenditure of every dollar honestly expended in that contest to preserve our nationality. They do not complain that taxes are wrung from our people to pay the honest expenditures of the Government, or the interest upon the debt. They will cheerfully submit to give up the last dollar and the last cent to pay all necessary expenses of the Government, and to fulfil its honest, honorable and just obligations. But they do complain that now in a time of peace we have in our midst an army of 60,000 men, paid for to the last dollar and last cent by taxes taken from the labor of the laboring men of the Northern States. [Applause.] They complain that the army of 60,000 men maintained at your expense in a time of peace, is more than four times as large as was the whole army employed by this Government to conquer Mexico. They complain that in this time of peace we have a navy, the expense of which is at least four times as much as were the expenditures for the army and navy before the commencement of the war. They complain that although war is over, although rebellion against the authority of the Government is ended, although those who were in the rebellion laid down their arms and submitted in absolute and unconditional surrender to this national authority, these States, to preserve which, within the common Union $3,000,000,000 were expended, and three hundred thousands of lives were lost, are to-day, notwithstanding the many Reconstruction acts of a Radical Congress, practically out of the Union of the States. They complain that in ten Southern States the white man is subject to the domination of the negro. [Applause.] That by an act of Congress negro suffrage is forced upon them, while white men are disfranchised. Shall I pursue this indictment further? Shall I pursue this category of charges against them? It is unnecessary my friends. Whether you be Democrats or Republicans you will not find me uttering one word in this vast assemblage to disparage you. [Applause.] I recognize in the masses of the people one common object, one common aim, and that is the public good. I desire to address myself to all, irrespective of party, and I shall utter no word against any citizen who seeks the good of his country; but I shall deal unsparingly with the men who have been intrusted with power, and who have forfeited their obligations to the Constitution and the country, and left unfulfilled the promises which they made to the people. [Cheers.]

After a lengthy and pungent allusion to the Radical Reconstruction acts for the Southern States, and other matters of public policy, Mr. HOFFMAN reviewed the financial issues of the day. His remarks were received with many expressions of applause.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

His Speech at Auburn, Me.—The National Debt and the Collection of the Revenue.

The Lewistown (Me.) *Journal* furnishes a synopsis of Senator FESSENDEN's speech at Auburn on Friday evening last, from which we quote the following:

"The platforms of the two parties agree in certain respects. Both parties agree in that it is the duty of the Government to protect all its citizens throughout the world, but the Republican Party was the first to incorporate this principle into the policy and laws of the land. Both parties agree that strict economy should be exercised, but it is one thing to preach and quite another thing to practice. I don't believe that either party, if in power, would willfully spend the public money lavishly or corruptly. In both parties it is impossible that dishonest men should not be found. The question of to-day is, Do the party principles recommend themselves to your judgments? Not whether individual men are honest?

MR. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PENDLETON) says the appropriations for the three years since the war have reached $1,500,000,000, while Mr. BUCHANAN's administration only cost $100,000,000. He forgets the $130,000,000 of interest we have yearly to pay; the millions of dollars required annually for pensions for the adjustment of war claims; the heavy expenses incident to the close of the war, and that a dollar now only goes as far as seventy cents did eight years ago. He don't tell us these facts. If he wanted to show that we had stolen this money why didn't he do it? Because he couldn't. Not a dollar can be drawn from the Treasury—not even by the Secretary of the Treasury himself—without an appropriation by Congress. The books of the Treasury must account for every dollar. I have done the best I could to appropriate the money wisely, but to err is human. No man or men can manage such immense expenditures and make no mistakes. They forget the increased expenditures of the Government growing out of the war, and the new expenses incident to its increase of population. The question is not whether the Government expenses have increased, but are the principles of the party right.

THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

They say we haven't collected as much revenue as we ought. We did the best we could. The taxes may be hard on the people, but the Democratic Party obliged us to levy them, and now blackguard us for paying the debt they forced us to contract. Make your laws as sharp as you please against the makers of liquors and tobacco, and you will be cheated, because you can't stand over them all the time. The only remedy is in honest, vigilant officers. They can do much. I tried when I was in the Treasury to get honest men, and the moment a thing was done than couldn't be explained, I ousted the doer. But the moment came when the Republican majority in the Senate lost its power over these revenue appointments. The fact is the Democratic Party committed one of the greatest larcenies on the face of the earth—*they stole our President!* You may have had the idea from all the noise made here, that I affiliate with the President. But you very much mistake. I love to be popular, but there are some things I can't do for popularity—that is, violate my own convictions. At that time we had not passed the Tenure of Office bill to prevent the President from making removals, and Mr. JOHNSON made many changes. I do not believe he wilfully appointed dishonest men, but his appointees were of course dishonest, because they sold their principle for office. Therefore JOHNSON couldn't but be cheated. He didn't make changes in Maine, because here the policy was fixed. He could no more Johnsonize Maine than he could capsize the White Mountains.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

This election is important because on it depends whether the lives and money spent in the war are to be accounted as things misspent and wasted, and whether we are to go back to that miserable condition of things out of which we tried to fight ourselves. One thing has been accomplished. We have the curse of slavery forever wiped out. Labor is henceforth elevated. The Southerners called the laborers the mudsills of society, and we fought them in '60 on that issue and beat them. The Northern Democrats who shed tears in the New-York Convention because the negro had the right to vote, had learned at last that the laboring men are not the mudsills of society.

THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDS.

Mr. FESSENDEN described in detail the manner in which the debt was contracted, and showed the necessity therefor. He also spoke of the several laws providing for the issue of the Government bonds, going over much the same ground as in his speech at Portland, which we have already published. He then continued: Had we told the people during the war that the bonds were to be paid in greenbacks, the bonds would not have sold. How would it work?—a man would have to exchange bonds and greenbacks, indefinitely—for the greenbacks provide that they may be funded in bonds. More than that—Congress when it issued these bonds, set aside one per cent. of its coin income from duties toward paying the public debt. Does that look as though it was the understanding to pay the bonds in greenbacks? The Government also sent agents abroad, asking foreigners to take these bonds and representing they were payable, principal and interest in coin. What a stupid generation we must be. Here we passed a bill we didn't understand, which the whole people didn't understand, and which nobody understood until Mr. PENDLETON found it out a year ago and made it Democratic doctrine. What makes the promise? *Whatever the people understood to be the agreement.* They understood we loaned them, *to be paid in coin.* The language of the provisions under which these bonds were issued was the same as all previous loans before the war, which were confessedly payable in coin. We put in the word 'coin' with regard to the interest because the word 'paper' was used with regard to the temporary demands of the war, and hence we thought we might be better understood if we used the word 'coin.' The Democracy say, if we pay your bonds in greenbacks, we pay you off in as good paper as you paid for them. Let us see: I come to a man for money, and give him my paper without interest. By and by I give him a bond running twenty years, with interest. At the end of that time I pay him my paper again, and take up my bond. He says: "This is hard." I reply: "It is the same paper you bought the bond for." Is that honest? When we negotiated these bonds, the Democrats were saying the war is a failure; it not safe to lend the Government money. Under these discouragements men came forward and loaned us money and took the risk. It is not honorable for us now to say that when you loaned money we were in trouble, and now we are out of it, we won't pay you, because you did not loan us gold. See how it works. I know a widow who had $10,000 in gold left her in trust. When she received the money the Legal-tender act had passed, and she was forced to accept greenbacks. Her trustee said, "Buy Government bonds and you'll have coin interest, and at the end of twenty years you'll get your money back." Now, take PENDLETON's doctrine and go to that widow, and you must pay her in depreciated paper for her $10,000 she was told would be finally paid in coin. The real idea was to pay the principal of these bonds in money. The question is one between honesty and dishonesty, national character and national disgrace. Another argument used by the Democrats is, that these bonds are held mainly by the rich. It is an utter falsehood. When I went into the Treasury Department as its Secretary I found it empty, and I issued Seven-thirties and sent an agent over the country to sell them. We were owing the soldiers, and I sent an agent to them, saying we had no greenbacks just then, and asking them if they would take these Seven-thirties, and *the gallant boys in blue took* $20,000,000 *of them*, saying they would not only fight for the country, but loan it money also. [Cheers.] And so all over the country, poor people took $50 and $100 in these issues.

STATE TAXATION OF THE BONDS.

The Democrats complain that the States cannot tax bonds. How could we permit States to do it? We could never sell a bond with such a permit. The Supreme Court decided long before the war that United States securities could not be taxed, and we only put in the bonds that a fact already established might be better known. The only way these bonds could have been taxed, was to put such a provision into the bonds. Had that been done, we could never have sold them, unless instead of paying six per cent. we had paid nine per cent. interest. In that case this increased expense would have come out of you. Suppose we had taxed these bonds—not one-twentieth of them could ever have been reached by the tax-payer. You would have had to pay the difference between six per cent. and nine per cent., and when the tax assessor went to assess bonds he wouldn't have found any. Millions of these bonds, too, are in Europe, beyond the reach of taxation. I know of but one way to meet this debt, and that is, to *honestly* pay it. Pay it, not all at once, but bring us to specie payments, as soon as possible. We can do it. We have an increasing population—all kinds of wealth in the bosom of the land we inhabit, and an enlightened people who know how to develop it. I tell you, with integrity and industry we can pay it. Mr. PENDLETON speaks about the suffering in Maine. Where is it? No doubt it is hard for some to pay their taxes, but the best way is to manfully face difficulties. Greatness does not come by national dishonor. This debt is a legacy left us by the war, as the war was a legacy left us by the Democracy. In the language of our Standard Bearer, "Let us have Peace!" Peace with economy will return prosperity.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. FESSENDEN then passed to the question of Reconstruction, and explained and justified the plan of Congress. In concluding he said:

The Republican Party says these Governments are constitutional. The Democrats say they are null and void. The Democratic platform, moulded by HAMPTON and FORREST, declares them to be revolutionary. Their candidate for Vice-President says it is the first duty of the President to overturn these Governments. Choose between these policies. If we should fail, I should feel we had lost all we had fought for. I believed once that the Democratic threats were idle, but it turned out a dread reality, and I as much believe to-day that "the lost cause" is the cause dear to the hearts of these men, and that *they mean we must surrender to them or fight.* But I do not believe we shall fail. Gen. GRANT never failed yet. [Cheers.] And my faith in the people is greater yet than in any man.

Mr. FESSENDEN was loudly cheered as he sat down.

Address of the Republican State Committee of Delaware.

To the Republicans of Delaware:

COMRADES IN THE GOOD CAUSE: Success rewards our efforts. Shall we pause? Our opponents were confident of carrying Wilmington. Never before were they so well organized at a city election. Yet we have largely increased our Republican majority. They hoped to reduce our majority in Vermont, but thousands are added to it. These are but the advancing surges of the great tide of Republican victory. All over the nation the people are alive with enthusiasm for GRANT and COLFAX, the friends of peace, the opponents of new wars and new revolutions. Upon this tide every Northern State will carry them triumphantly into their high places. Our friends in other States say to the Republicans of Delaware: "Will you turn back in this great work? Will you not stand by your sister States in November?" Is this appeal in vain? Shall we not hear it and respond? Wilmington will do better yet in November. New Castle County acknowledges no "family" domination. With these to start on, and the glorious prestige of national success to aid us, shall we not work, *work*, WORK?

ANTHONY HIGGINS,
Chairman State Central Committee.

Ohio and Indiana.

Letters received in Washington on Monday from the Republican State Central Committees of Ohio and Indiana assert that beyond doubt those States will elect the Republican ticket in October by increased majorities. In the latter State a careful canvass shows that, with most liberal concessions, the Democrats cannot carry more than two out of the eleven Congressional Districts, while every district but the New Albany District is claimed by the Republicans. The Ohio Republicans expect to increase the majority for Governor over 15,000, and to carry sixteen of the nineteen Congressional Districts. Both of the Cincinnati Districts are put down as certain for the Union ticket.

White and Colored Republicans Proscribed by Georgia Democrats.

The Democratic Club of Quitman, Ga., has adopted the following resolution unanimously:

"That such organizations as are known as Loyal Leagues, Grant Clubs, or by whatever other name called, which have for their object the spread of Radicalism in this State, are hurtful and injurious to the best interests of our people, of all classes and grades, and therefore meet with our determined opposition, and *we pledge ourselves, in advance, to give no support, encouragement or patronage to any persons, white or colored, who are hereafter known to be connected with them.*"

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says BENJ. H. HILL is coming North with a view to place himself at the disposal of the National Executive Committee and the Democracy of the North and West. It says: "He has been so shamefully misrepresented by the Radical Press of the North, that he and his friends here deem it not only important and just to himself to seek an opportunity of correcting the infamous slanders upon his fair name, but to present the people of the South, and their reasons for opposing the reconstruction measures of Congress, fairly before the Northern and Western States. Mr. HILL proposes, at his own expense, to make a tour from New-York to Wisconsin, and proclaim the truth wherever and whenever the National Democracy may call upon him."

The Senatorial term of Hon. JAS. A. BAYARD, of Delaware, will expire on the 4th of next March. The Wilmington *Republican* says: "The chief aspirants for the place are THOMAS F. BAYARD and Gov. SAULSBURY. The friends of each are striving to get an advantage for their favorite. The nomination of BENJAMIN T. BIGGS for Congress was a triumph of the Saulsbury faction, the Bayardites having favored the renomination of Mr. NICHOLSON. The same rivalry is going on in the selection of members for the Legislature, and it will soon be seen which party has obtained the advantage. The Saulsburyites have a chance of controlling the two lower counties, and we presume Mr. BAYARD will have to wait a good while before he can step into his father's shoes."

The Louisiana House of Representatives recently admitted JOHN G. HUMBLE to a seat, he having contested the right of ISAAC H. CRAWFORD, as Representative from the parish of Franklin. The Committee on Elections reported that intimidation, fraud and violence were used at the time of the election; also, that the affidavits filed as rebutting evidence were "sworn to before the Clerk of the Court of said parish, and the seal of said parish court is one unknown in any other portion of the State, said seal being that of the so-called Confederate States, with the Confederate flag in the centre."

The Richmond *Whig*, alarmed at the tone of certain speeches recently delivered by unreconstructed Southern rebels, says: "It has reached us in a very direct way, that Mr. SEYMOUR has expressed the opinion that a certain speech (falsely reported, we believe) of a distinguished Southerner cost the Democratic Party of the North 200,000 votes. Better not say anything than use language that only exasperates and strengthens our enemies."

The eyes of Delaware are beginning to be opened. A grand ratification meeting by the friends of GRANT and COLFAX is to be held at Moore's Woods, in New-Castle Hundred, near the Delaware Junction, on Wednesday, Sept. 16. The meeting will be addressed by CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, of New-York; RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., of Massachusetts; A. W. TENNY, of New-York; EDWARD G. BRADFORD, WILLIAM C. SPRUANCE, and others.

Gen. F. P. BLAIR, G. H. PENDLETON and Senator DOOLITTLE are announced to address a Democratic State mass convention in Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, 23d inst. Gen. W. S. Hancock, Senator Thurman, Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, Hon. Jas. C. Robinson, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Gov. Thomas E. Bramlett, Gen. John A. McClernan, Hon. James C. Allen, John Quincy Adams, Gen. Abraham Piatt and other speakers have been invited.

A leading New-Hampshire Democrat, who was in Boston on Saturday, stated that it was impossible that the Granite State could be coaxed to go Democratic at the Presidential election. CHASE was the favorite of the party there, and SEYMOUR will not go down with them. All attempts to excite enthusiasm in his favor are futile. The party alluded to says that the Grant and Colfax ticket—he should not wonder—will be elected by 10,000 majority.

Glastenbury, in Bennington County, Vt., casts *eighteen* Democratic votes to one Republican. Strange as it may seem, however, the town elected the only Republican, GEORGE EDDY, to the Legislature. It is supposed that eighteen could not agree on a candidate, and therefore all voted for Mr. EDDY.

Hon. NATHANIEL BOYDEN will be an independent candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of North Carolina. Mr. FRANCIS E. SHOBER is the Democratic candidate. Mr. BOYDEN is the present member, was elected as a Democrat, and now supports GRANT and COLFAX.

The Democrats of the Fifth District of Wisconsin, in convention at Oshkosh on the 2d inst., nominated JOSEPH VILAS, of Manitowoc, as their candidate for Congress on the first ballot. His competitors were T. R. HUDD, of Brown, and S. A. PEASE, of Marquette County.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Official History of the Recent Plague—Important Facts Submitted to the Metropolitan Board of Health—Valuable Conclusions.

The following report concerning the cattle plague was presented yesterday afternoon to the Metropolitan Board of Health by the Sanitary Committee:

The Committee in charge of the sanitary duties and inquiry concerning the malignant fever that has appeared in Western cattle, submits the following report of the progress of the work:

The first observations upon this disease in the beef cattle of the New-York market were made by the Registrar of this Board the 8th of August. His observations at Communipaw on that and the subsequent day established the fact, that a malignant fever had destroyed more than fifty per centum of a herd of fat cattle during their journey by railroad from Homer, Ill., to the drove-yards at Communipaw, N. J., and that this disease produced very rapid and destructive changes in the blood and tissues of the sick animals. To an experienced and studious medical officer, accustomed to analyse and grasp the grand relations of diseases, such an outbreak of a malignant fever could not fail to be viewed in its relation to the public health as well as in its relations to the science of medicine and hygiene. The first duty was to prevent the offering of any sick or infected beef cattle for the markets of the metropolis, and next to ascertain the nature, sources and means of controlling the disease. The sale of diseased cattle was speedily arrested. The public-spirited action of the officers of the Abattoir Company, in sacrificing an entire herd of infected animals, exerted a most beneficial influence. With the events that followed, until the work of scientific investigation was fully organized and sanitary safeguards were fully established, the Board is already familiar, but the extent of the evil that was grappled with was not fully made known.

SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF DISEASED AND INFECTED BEEVES THAT WERE COMING FORWARD TO THE NEW-YORK MARKETS.

The fever had its chief centres in the very localities whence the largest shipments of fat beeves are sent to this market. From 500 to 800 per week are usually sent eastward from the districts in which the disease has been prevailing. No less than 600 head of infected cattle were sent forward for the New-York market from Illinois and Indiana the same week that Mr. ALEXANDER'S unfortunate herd were shipped from Homer, Ill., as before mentioned. And this Committee now has reason to believe that nearly as many more were *en route* toward this market by way of Buffalo and Albany, though only a portion of the herds actually reached this City. Statements marked A B and C explain to the Board the nature and extent of the evil to which the markets of the Metropolitan District were exposed, and show what imperative necessity existed for the prompt and self-sacrificing efforts that have been put forth by the medical officers who grasped the evil, and comprehended the situation at the first. These and all similar statements have been prudently withheld until the evil, in all its ramifications, should be under full control.

[*Statement A—From Pittsburg Drove Yards.*]
OFFICE OF MEAT INSPECTOR
PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 2?, 1868.
Elisha Harris, M. D., Corresponding Secretary Metropolitan Board of Health.

SIR: Out of the two herds from Illinois, (one of which was Mr. ALEXANDER'S that you saw at Communipaw,) 46 died between Crestline, Ohio, and this city, and 94 died or were killed after their arrival. There were 264 in the two herds when they reached this city, the balance was shipped over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad as diseased cattle. The railroad company telegraphed to all points along the line of the railroad that they were *en route*. They were shipped on one train; no other cattle being allowed on that train. [Note—The second load was switched off at Harrisburgh, Penn., and sent southward.]
Yours, respectfully,
WM. HOSACK, Cattle Inspector.

[*Statement B—From the Health Officer of Buffalo.*]
BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1868.
Elisha Harris, M. D., Corresponding Secretary Metropolitan Board of Health.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: On the 10th of August there were received at our yards 40 head of Illinois cattle; 13 of these showed unmistakable symptoms of infection, very striking and peculiar in their nature.
Respectfully, E. MACKEY, M. D.

THE DROVE FOUND AT COPAKE AND MILLERTON.

"This drove originally numbered 65 head, and left Albany on Sunday, 9th August last, travelling overland toward New-York City.

On the 12th August 20 head, of which one died, were left at the town of Copake, in Columbia county, N.-Y. On the 13th inst., 45 head of this same herd arrived in the town of Millerton, Dutchess county, N.-Y., (12 miles distant from Copake,) of these four died, two on the 14th, one on the 17th, and one on the 19th inst."

[Extract from Assistant-Commissioner MORRIS' letter to Governor FENTON, dated Aug. 11.]

[*Statement C—By Dr. Fisher, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*]
ELLIS-PLACE, SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1868.
Dr. E. Harris, Corresponding Secretary Metropolitan Board of Health:

" " I deem it to be my duty to make a brief report of the facts concerning the introduction of diseased cattle into Westchester County. On the 28th day of July, STEPHEN B. REYNOLDS, a cattle dealer, living in the town of Somers, Westchester County, purchased eighteen bullocks of a cattle dealer in Albany, N. Y., being a portion of a lot of cattle said to have come from Illinois. These eighteen bullocks were immediately sent to Peekskill, N. Y., on the cars of the Hudson River Railroad, whence they were driven directly to Sing Sing, a distance of twelve miles. On arriving at the latter place (July 30) the owner (S. B. REYNOLDS) sold four of the cattle to B. G. TOMPKINS, a butcher in Sing Sing; five to CHARLES RAYMOND and H. J. SARLES, also Sing Sing butchers; and four to WRIGHT TOMPKINS, brother of B. G. TOMPKINS, who is a butcher, living east of Sing Sing. The remaining five Mr. S. B. REYNOLDS drove to his own farm in Somers. Within two or three days after their arrival RAYMOND & SARLES slaughtered three of their five cattle and sold the meat in Sing Sing, as they allege, not suspecting the cattle to be diseased, and still believing them to have been sound and healthy at the time they were slaughtered. Mr. B. G. TOMPKINS also slaughtered one of his four cattle about the same time and sold the meat in his market. His butcher says he did not observe anything to be the matter with the bullock, and believes that he was not diseased.

The first thing which aroused the suspicion of the butchers, was that on the 4th of August, S. B. REYNOLDS brought to Sing Sing, and offered for sale to the butchers, the quarters of one of the bullocks which he had driven to his own farm, and stated to the Sing Sing butchers, that the bullock was found cast in or near a brook in his pasture, and supposing the animal had received some mechanical injury, slaughtered it and brought the meat to Sing Sing for sale. He first offered it to B. G. THOMPKINS, who refused to purchase it, next to H. J. SARLES, who also declined buying it; after which he took it to Croton (where a large number of laborers are engaged in bricklaying,) but finding no purchasers, he returned to Sing Sing and asked SARLES to allow him to leave the hind-quarters in his ice-room; this being granted, he took the fore-quarters to the camp meeting grounds, and offered to sell them to Mr. GEORGE WORDEN, the only person authorized to sell meat to the camp meeting people, who also declined purchasing the meat. While REYNOLDS was yet engaged in seeking a purchaser for his "injured beef," Mr. WM. DUBOIS, a farmer, two miles northeast of Sing Sing, came to the village and informed B. G. TOMPKINS that one of his cattle was dead, and the remaining two were sick on his farm, where they had been driven after they were purchased of REYNOLDS. This information at once convinced the butchers that they had diseased cattle on their hands, and that REYNOLDS' beef, which he had been hawking about, and fortunately had found no customer for, was "diseased meat," and that his bullock had been *cast* by the "plague," and not by accident. SARLES immediately took the responsibility of having the hind quarters of REYNOLDS' beef taken from his ice-room and thrown into the mouth of the Croton River, and immediately informed REYNOLDS of the course he had taken, whereupon REYNOLDS buried the remaining fore-quarters in the offal heap at RAYMOND'S slaughter yard, a mile east of Sing Sing, and thus the diseased meat was disposed of. I have now accounted for five of the eighteen cattle; the remainder are accounted for as follows:

Aug. 3—One died at Dubois' farm, belonging to B. G. TOMPKINS, (already mentioned.)

Aug. 6—WRIGHT TOMPKINS found two dead in his field, and S. B. REYNOLDS made one nearly dead, and had it killed for *post-mortem* examination by Mr. EDWARD UNDERHILL, a scientific farmer and an expert.

Aug. 7—Another died at Dubois' farm, belonging to B. G. TOMPKINS.

Aug. 8—S. B. REYNOLDS found another bullock dead in his field. B. G. TOMPKINS killed the last of his four, for examination by Dr. COLLINS and myself. The bullock was nearly dead before he was knocked in the head.

For the remaining six I cannot account. S. B. REYNOLDS, and WRIGHT TOMPKINS each had two of them. Whether they are sick or well, dead or alive, I cannot tell. The two which were sick and remaining in the possession of RAYMOND and SARLES, are said to have been given (Aug. 10) to Wm. ELLIOTT, a cattle dealer of Putnam County.

[A citizen of Sing Sing has since reported to this Committee that these two sick beeves were sent down to our City markets.]
Yours respectfully,
GEO. J. FISHER, M. D.,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector, M. B. H.

ORGANIZATION AND METHOD OF THE COMMITTEE'S WORKS.

The medical officers who daily observed the disease adopted a system of exact records and inquiries at the very beginning of their work, and as Dr. HARRIS was familiar with the history of epizootics, and with the pathology of the diseases of animals used for food, no opportunity for scientific and practical investigations was allowed to go unimproved. The Committee, therefore, requested that officer to organize and superintend its work; and as the Board had not means at its command to increase the number of scientific officers for this class of duties, this work has heavily taxed the gentlemen concerned in it. The subjoined outline of the plan of this work was approved by the Committee:

DEPARTMENTS OF INQUIRY.

1. The etiology, geographical distribution and hygienic relations of this disease; also the maintenance of the correspondence, the records, the organization and direction of inquiries and researches, under the Board of Health.
2. Sanitary inspection and surveillance, the medical and sanitary observation of, and the daily reporting in regard to all sick and infected cattle in the Metropolitan District.
3. The researches in special pathology and histology pertaining to the disease; this including the microscopy.
4. The preparation of all sketches and drawings for illustrating descriptions of the diseased cattle; also, whatever duties of anatomist and curator may be required in connection with this or the other departments.
5. Chemical researches.

In accordance with this plan, Drs. HARRIS, MORRIS, STILES and HOWARD, and Prof. CHANDLER, have respectively, in the order here given, maintained the work and improved every opportunity to acquire the practical information which the Board and all sanitary authorities need in relation to this fatal disease.

The artist, Mr. KOEHLER, who had been engaged upon the sketching of morbid appearances of the several tissues which chiefly exhibit the results of this fever, has continued this line of work. Prof. CHANDLER, the chemist to the Board, has kept one of his most skillful assistants at work upon such analyses as serve to reveal the chemical changes which the disease produces, and which are concerned in its fatal results.

Very minute and accurate records are preserved of the work accomplished daily, especially of the observations made in the *post-mortem*, as well as the living examinations of the diseased cattle. These records, together with the information which has been gathered by correspondence and otherwise, will constitute the basis of the Committee's final report to the Board.

GENERAL RESULT OF CORRESPONDENCE ASKING FOR INFORMATION, &C.

Immediately upon the first arrival of infected cattle, a correspondence was opened with a line of nearly 100 towns that have been long exposed along the trail of herds arriving from Texas. The Sanitary officers in the principal towns and cities to which any diseased beeves have been brought, have sent us valuable information. As Dr. HARRIS has not time to condense this mass of correspondence now, the Committee will here submit a single and very instructive letter just received through His Excellency, Gov. BAKER, of Indiana, in which is recited the complete history of the outbreak of cattle fever in Warren County, in that State, and the infection of the herd which this Board's officers so carefully examined and dissected at the Bergen drove-yards, Hudson City, the 11th, 12th and 13th days of August.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4, 1868.
E. Harris, M. D., Cor. Sec'y M. B. H.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 15th ult., making inquiry and desiring information concerning "the cattle disease," I have the honor, by direction of the Governor, to transmit herewith a copy of the report made to this Department by Capt. JAMES PARKS, of Warren County, Ind., upon the subject.
Respectfully,
JNO. M. COMMONS, Private Secretary."

[Copy.]
WILLIAMSPORT, Ind. Aug. 31, 1868.
Gov. Baker:

As requested by your letter of the 22d inst., I herewith transmit such a report of the facts in regard to the "cattle disease" as I think will meet the inquiry of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

On the 27th day of April, 1868, a herd of 930 head of Texan cattle were purchased in Colorado County, Texas. They were driven to the mouth of Red River, a distance of about 600 miles, reaching that point May 31, 1868. They were at once shipped from that point on steamboats, and arrived at Cairo, Ill., June 4, 1868. From this point they were driven into Warren County, on the 12th of June, 1868. There was a loss of 44 head, only 886 of the 930 head reaching Warren County. These cattle were from 4 to 6 years old, all apparently in good condition, nothing indicating any disease whatever. There were "ticks" on very many of them; this herd is still, at the present date, in Warren County, Ind., all doing well, and no disease whatever having made its appearance among them; not one has died, notwithstanding more than 500 native cattle have died all around them. This herd of Texan cattle, on the 12th day of June, 1868, passed over a certain piece of prairie pasture on the western boundary of this county. (Warren.) On the 19th day of June, 1868, a lot of native cattle, numbering 95 head, averaging over 1,300 pounds each, were permitted to graze upon the same pasture, and continued to feed upon the same until the 4th of August, 1868. One of the herd was noticed to be sick on the 28th of July, 1868, and up to the 4th of August, 1868, 11 were sick and 3 had died. On the 4th of August, 1868, 84 of this lot of 95 were driven to the West Lebanon Railroad station, on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, and shipped for the New-York market. This is, I presume, the herd of sick cattle referred to in Dr. HARRIS' letter. There were 11 head of another lot that had not been on this pasture, or any way exposed to Texan cattle, shipped with the 84. None of the 11 head were taken sick on the road to New-York; but the sickness was confined to the 84 head exposed to the Texan cattle—at least, had herded upon pasture passed over by the Texan cattle. On the night of the 12th of June, 1868, this lot of Texan cattle herded in another piece of prairie where a lot of 100 head of native cattle were feeding. On the morning of the 13th of June the Texan cattle were driven to the north of the county. Fifty-five of the 100 head of the native cattle were 3 years old, the rest were 1 or 2, all in good growing condition. On the night of the 12th of June, 1868, there were 26 head of native fat cattle in an adjoining inclosure to the ground occupied by the Texan cattle. About four weeks after the 12th of June these 26 fat cattle broke out of their inclosure and grazed upon the prairie where the Texan cattle had been on the night of June 12. On the 24th of July one of the 26 was discovered to be sick, and died on the night of July 31. On the 1st day of August 2 of the 100 had died, and some 25 more were sick. From that time up to the present the entire herd have been taken sick, 78 head out of the 100 have died, 22 out of 26 have also died—total 110 out of 126. The remaining 16 head have all been sick, and are now very poor and stupid, but have the appearance of getting well. As a fact, wherever native cattle have passed over ground where this Texan herd have been, the native cattle have sickened and died. It is also a fact that other Texan cattle have been brought into the county, have been herded with native cattle for two months, and as yet no disease has made its appearance. We have had over 4,000 head of Texan cattle in this county this Summer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) JAMES PARK.

A true copy of the original report, on file in this Department, furnished at the request of E. HARRIS, M. D., for the information of the Metropolitan Board of Health, New-York City.
By order of the Governor,
JOHN M. COMMONS, Private Secretary.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4, 1868.

It is not necessary for this Committee to offer any advice in regard to sanitary measures now required for the protection of the Metropolitan markets against the diseased beef. The regulations enforced by the State Commissioners, and especially the thorough supervision which is exercised by Assistant-Commissioner Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, in the Metropolitan District, now insure more effectual protection against diseased beef than was ever before enjoyed. Dr. MORRIS' daily observations in the drove-yards, and his experience and duties as one of our Sanitary Inspectors, render his work of permanent value to this Board. He informs us that during the past twelve days 5,813 beef cattle have passed under his rigid inspection, and that no cattle have been slaughtered in New-York that have not passed such inspection. The New-Jersey Inspectors at Communipaw and Hudson City are in daily communication with him, and faithfully coöperating.

HYGIENIC RELATIONS OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE INVESTIGATIONS.

1. The prompt and searching investigations that were commenced the 8th of August, by officers of this Board, induced decisive sanitary action in all the cities. Official action, under this Board, preceded by several days the action of other sanitary boards. And it is worthy of mention, that a very fatal class of sudden attacks of diarrhœa rapidly subsided. 2. The transportation of infected cattle was speedily arrested, and public attention was called to the unhygienic treatment of beeves *in transitu* to our markets. 3. The searching investigation which our officers have made in regard to the nature and extent of the structural and chemical changes which the organs and tissues of the diseased animals undergo adds very important facts to the hygienic knowledge of diseased food articles. 4. The thoroughly scientific study of this malignant fever in cattle has already thrown new light upon the history and habits of destructive infections, and it promises to give much more positive and practical conclusions in regard to mysterious causes of certain deadly pestilences than has yet been attained in the study of the pestilential fevers that devastate the human race. The incisive and logical methods of investigation which have been adopted in this kind of inquiry have been greatly aided by the microscope, and they are heartily sustained by medical officers in all the towns and cities where the disease has appeared. 5. The colored sketches and the microscopical views, as well as the detailed records of all that is being ascertained concerning the disease are carefully preserved and will be given to this Board and to the public as soon as practicable.

(Signed) STEPHEN SMITH,
JAMES CRANE,
JOHN O. STONE,
Sanitary Com. Met. Board of Health.

THE LATTIN CASE.

The Alleged Malpractice at No. 6 Amity-Place—The Inquest Concluded.

Coroner ROLLINS concluded the inquest yesterday, at the Mercer-street Police Station, over the remains of SUSANNAH LATTIN, the young woman who died at Dr. H. D. GRINDLE's establishment, No. 6 Amity-place, on the 27th ult. The following evidence was taken:

Dr. John C. Harrison, of No. 177 Bleecker-street, was the first witness called to the stand. He testified: I am a practicing physician; I have resided in my present place since 1st of May, 1867. Q.—Do you know the deceased, Susannah Lattin? A.—I don't know how to answer that question. Q.—Did a woman named Smith apply to you? A.—Well, most of the women that apply to me go by the name of Jones or Smith; in fact, I never ask their names, but the names they usually give are fictitious. Q.—Do you recollect this man (Mr. Houghton) coming to you respecting a lady? A.—Yes, I do; she preceded him in coming to me; don't recollect what name she went under; think hers was one of the cases in which I had no name; she first applied to me in April. Q.—What did she apply to you for? A.—For medical treatment. Q.—In reference to what? A.—She was diseased; she first came to me with a woman of questionable character; by a woman of questionable character I mean a woman of the town; she again applied to me in the first week of May, saying she had no money; I refused to treat her further, and then she mentioned a gentleman who supposed she was getting treated for abortion, and that he would pay me if I gave her medicine—not, however, for an abortion. Q.—What about the man? A.—She mentioned to me that she had gotten a young man, who had been living with her, into the impression that she had become *enciente* by him, and that he (the young man) would pay me for my medicine, under the belief that he was paying for an abortion, and she desired me not to mention to the young man what was the matter with her, but to leave him under the impression that he was paying for an abortion; after she had two or three times come to my office, this young gentleman (Mr. Houghton) called at my office; he asked me if a lady had been there; I said yes, and told him what I would charge, $50; he paid me $50. Q.—For what? A.—For medical treatment. Q.—Did he ask you what you were treating her for? A.—No, but I said to him: "Now, I tell you, emphatically, this is for no abortion; I want you to understand me," and I even took hold of him by the collar and turned him round. The Juror—I think it would require one to be turned round to understand why a man paid $50 under such circumstances. Deputy Coroner—Q.—What reply did he make to you when you said the $50 was for no abortion? A.—He said nothing; he did not refer to her condition; he did not say a word why he gave me the $50; he paid the $50 and left; I saw the woman for two weeks, and was treating her all along for her disease, and not for abortion; two men besides Mr. Houghton called to inquire about her; I saw one of them in this office a few days ago; Mr. Powell, here present, is not one of them; they asked how she was getting along and one of them was very anxious to have an abortion procured; she had also led him to believe that she was getting treated for that; she asked me also to cause this man to believe that she was being treated for an abortion; I did not lead him to so believe; I did not tell either of the gentlemen; she was fearfully concerned lest either of them should know it; I used all haste to effect a cure; I do not know what became of her; think when she left me she was not perfectly cured; I forget whether Mr. Houghton called after that at my office; I did not tell Houghton I would get her board in Washington-place; I have no place to take male or female boarders. Q.—Did she at any time ask you to treat her for an abortion? A.—No, quite the reverse, because she desired to have the child in order to make Houghton marry her; she said Houghton thought he was the parent, and begged of me for God's sake not to disabuse his mind on the subject; I do not pretend to practice abortion; I am not so situated as to follow that business. To a Juror—No trunk came into my house; one came to my house addressed to Mrs. Gilbert, but as I knew no person of the name, I refused to take it from the express man.

Margaret McKinney, who lived for the last ten months as a servant in Dr. Grindle's "Institute," was next examined. Her testimony was unimportant. She testified that on the night Susannah Lattin was confined another lady was confined, and another on the evening following; these and all other children were born alive, as far as she knew.

Dr. Henry D. Grindle, of No. 6 Amity-place, was then called to the stand, and testified: I am a physician; have graduated in New-York University; don't remember the year, about twelve years ago; have lived in No. 6 Amity-place nine years last June. Q.—What is the nature of the practice you carry on there? A.—Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children, for which purpose I appropriate part of my house as lodgings. Q.—What is the class of your patients? A.—Some are young, some are old, some are married and some single; some get married when they are a few months *enciente*, and come to me to get confined and have the child adopted out, so as to bridge over the irregularity in time. Q.—Do some women come to you to ask to have abortions procured? A.—I don't think I ought to answer that question; I suppose there is not a physician in New-York to whom applications to procure an abortion are not from time to time made; I do not wish to answer that question. Q.—Well, this one you can answer, Doctor; are abortions procured in your house with your knowledge? A.—No, Sir. Q.—You don't take in ladies for that purpose? A.—No, Sir. Q.—How many children have been born in your house since January? A.—Well, I cannot say, exactly; I make returns regularly to the Board of Health; I suppose there were twenty or thirty births since January, all born alive. Q.—You have never lost any patients in your house? A.—Yes, Sir; this makes, I think, the second death. Q.—You know Susannah Lattin? A.—Yes, Sir; she came on the 5th of August to me, along with Mr. Powell; she said he was a friend of hers, and that was all the connection he had with her; I told Powell my terms varied according to the length of time a patient came before her confinement; on making an examination, I concluded she was within a day or two of her confinement, and then said I would take her in for $150, as I had but one bed vacant in the house; they left, Powell remarking that he scarcely thought she would come; she returned next day with $100, saying that was all she had; she began crying and imploring me, so I took her in for the $100; all the children born in the house are not adopted out—about two-thirds are; the way business is transacted is, if a lady wants to adopt a child, she is permitted to see the child, and if she likes it, then she goes to the mother's bedside and procures her assent; if her assent is given the child is taken away; I do not know who adopted Susannah Lattin's child; sometimes we keep a record of the name of the adopter; it is generally fictitious; if they wish to give the name I make a record of it; I have no means to procure the child of the deceased; I make no inquiries as to the character of the applicants for children; I judge by their appearance; sometimes we advertise, but frequently we have enough of applicants for children to dispense with advertising; a certificate of birth was given to the Board of Health in the case of this child, and of every other child born in the house; think no name was given; the Board of Health accept my certificates without any demur; no compensation is required of the applicant for a child, nor any conditions respecting the child's treatment; sometimes the mother of the child requires some papers, and in that case the papers are given to her and not to me; Miss Lattin's child was adopted three or four days after being born; cannot recollect whether it was a boy or a girl; deceased expressed a desire to have her child adopted out; a lady and gentleman, aged about 40 years, adopted Miss Lattin's child; they came to the door in a carriage and asked for a healthy child; am not in the habit of giving two or more children at different intervals to the same person; Mrs. Grindle is not at home; deceased came to her full time before confinement; she and the other two ladies confined at the same time were delivered by my wife.

Dr. John H. Dorn, of corner of Bleecker and Lawrence streets, was next examined. He testified he was first called to see Miss Lattin on Sunday, the 15th of August; found her in a high fever, with bowels very loose; continued to visit her every day until she died, on Thursday, treating her for typhoid fever; thinks that was the illness which caused her death; did not notice any symptoms of inflammation of the womb. Q.—Why did you not give the certificate of cause of death? A.—Because Dr. Finnell, whom I called in, disagreed with me in the diagnosis; the nurse told witness in presence of deceased that she (deceased) had been confined of a natural child.

Dr. Thomas C. Finnell was next examined. He testified that he lived in No. 132 West Houston-street, and was called by Dr. Dorn to visit deceased at half-past ten o'clock the evening preceding her death; found the patient suffering from peritonitis and in a dying condition; witness urged her to send for her mother; deceased asked witness how long she might live, and he replied that she was in a dying condition, and might not last very long; witness asked if her child had been put to her breast, and she said "No;" asked her if she had seen her child, and her answer was "No;" she seemed reluctant to answer anything; her mind was wandering, but by an effort she could collect herself; witness asked her if she was baptized, and her answer was "no;" witness then, with the permission of the deceased, baptized her, and subsequently called upon a clergyman and asked him to go and see her, and he promised to do so.

Dr. FINNELL added that he formed the opinion that deceased had given birth to a full term child. In all other matters he agreed with the autopsy made by Drs. BEACH, TERRY and MORTON.

Drs. JOHN BEACH, (Deputy Coroner,) C. C. TERRY and J. C. MORTON gave very elaborate evidence, describing the state of the body, and concluded by saying that the cause of death was in their opinion *metro-peritonitis*.

The Coroner then charged the jury, complaining that the Board of Health authorities had broken faith with him, in not sending one of their clerks to be a witness. From the inquiries the Coroner made he had strong suspicions that all the children born in Grindle's institute were not registered. He told Dr. HARRIS, and Dr. HARRIS promised to send a clerk to testify, but no clerk came.

The jury, after an hour's deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"That SUSANNAH LATTIN came to her death by *metro-peritonitis*, the result of child-birth, at Dr. H. D. GRINDLE's establishment, No. 6 Amity-place, on the 27th of August, 1868. We further censure Dr. GRINDLE for the irregular method of conducting his business relative to taking in women to confine, and also the method of adopting the children of women so delivered. We further recommend the Legislature to enact a law, whereby all such establishments shall be under the supervision and control of the Board of Health or other recognized authority. We further condemn the practice of any regular medical college recognizing students connected with any such establishment."

One of the jurors, Mr. H. A. WESTCOTT, protested against the verdict.

HACKENSACK BRIDGE MURDER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Voluntary Statement of the Husband of the Deceased—A Verdict of Murder Against Him.

Mr. Coroner WARREN resumed the inquest, Monday evening, on the body of Mrs. ROSANNA REILLY, supposed to have been thrown off a bridge into the Hackensack River, where she was drowned. The investigation was held at Bergen City, and did not conclude until after midnight. The first witness examined was ALEXANDER MCCOY, No. 74 Essex-street, Jersey City, who deposed that he arrested the prisoner REILLY in June, 1866, on a charge of having attempted to drown his wife; saw her subsequently, and heard her state that he would have drowned her but for her little boy; he was then arrested and committed by the Recorder for trial to the October term of the Court, but his wife did not appear to prosecute before the Grand Jury; she had visited him while in jail; when he first attempted to drown his wife, they had a row about something of which I did not hear; he appeared to be sober; could not say whether she was sober; the wife stated to witness that her boy had to swim after her and help her out of the water, but the boy was only eight years of age.

John W. Post, No. 122 Essex-street, Jersey City, wheelwright and blacksmith, deposed that in 1866, at the time mentioned by Officer McCoy, he heard a young man named Patrick Peyton say that a man was trying to drown a woman in the canal close by; ran out and got in a muss with Reilly, who was fighting with Peyton and two or three others; Mrs. Reilly told the people she had money in her pocket which her husband wanted to get; Peyton said the prisoner was trying to drag her in again or get the money; there was six feet of water in the canal at the time.

Dr. Mulcahy, Jersey City, deposed that he made a *post-mortem* examination of deceased; found the head and the principal part of the trunk in a state of decomposition; did not observe any external marks of violence on the body.

James Reilly, the prisoner, then made the following voluntary statement: I was wet at the time—at the time she went into the water, (1866;) she and I were in the house together; I asked her was not my dinner ready; she said she had a head of cabbage here, which she was going to boil for the dinner; I said she need not mind the cabbage, but put down the kettle and make a cup of tea, that perhaps I might get work in the afternoon; she said she would; she was combing the boy's head at the time; I told her to never mind that, but give it to me, and I would comb it; I took the child over to me; I looked in his head and saw something I don't want to mention; "You bloody faggot," says I, "what is this that I see on the child's head;" she asked me what was in it; I told her; I ran out, intending to go to New-York to borrow some money to bring the boy to a doctor; she followed me out; I thought this was the lonesomest way that I could go to keep clear of her voice so that she would not make a show of me; she put her hand in her pocket and called "Jemmy," and pulled out money; showed it to me saying, "Here, take your boy with you;" I came back to her; I said "Give me the money; I will take him with me;" she said, "Come in the house; I will give it to you;" I refused and grasped her around the waist with my left hand; I put the other hand in her pocket to get the money, and swore if she would not give it to me I would throw her into the canal; but I had not the least notion of doing so; I got my hand on the money; when she found I had "the best of her," she jumped out of my arms into the canal, and the little boy and I leaped in after her; took her by the hand, and I turned round; some one then gave me a kick in the right eye; when I came out on the bank I went into a house for a dry pair of pants, and on again coming from the house saw her at the stoop; she seized the pair of pants I had in my hand; I refused to give them to her; but afterward consented, for a crowd gathered round me and beat me; I was carried by Officer McCoy to the Station-house; on Sunday, the 30th of August last, my wife took her shawl under her arm; we walked up Grand-street, and she was quarreling on the road; I never said anything; she stopped at the top of the hill, and asked was this the road to the river several times; at last she caught me by the right arm, shook me, and asked me was this the road to the river; I told her to ask; she then met two boys and asked one of them the road; but what he said I don't know; some distance on she told me that I blamed James Comisby or Joe Burns for something, and then commenced praising her father; when we came to the bridge there were two ladies standing at the end of the hut, and a boy taking a ticket from the coach just as we passed by; at that time the bridge was half way covered with wagons as far as the draw; at a certain place on it she said, "You can take my shawl;" I turned round; she stooped under the rail of the bridge and let herself go; I screamed "Murder, murder," as hard as I could; I ran to the spot, but when I arrived she was six feet out from the rails.

The Jury then retired, and shortly afterward returned with the verdict that "The said JAMES REILLY, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 30th day of August past, at about 7 P. M., did, to the best of our knowledge and belief, push the said ROSANNA REILLY off the Hackensack Bridge on the Newark Plank road into the river, and there suffocated the said ROSANNA REILLY, and by said means the said ROSANNA REILLY came to her death."

The prisoner was then removed in custody.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sanitary Condition of New-York and Brooklyn—The Cattle Plague—Attempts to Bribe Officers of the Board.

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Excise. President G. B. LINCOLN occupied the chair.

The weekly report of Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, was submitted, as follows:

The first week of Autumn opens with well-sustained reasons for believing that health is becoming quite as secure in these cities as in most of the suburban villages. The system of sewerage, as well as the streets, in both cities have been so effectually flushed and cleansed by the heavy rain-falls last week, that an unusual purity of the atmosphere is insured for many days to come. There were 599 deaths in New-York in the week that ended last Saturday; this is fifty-seven less than in the preceding week, and 133 less than in the second preceding week. There were 293 deaths in Brooklyn. There was a heavy death-rate in the Second, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the latter city, where drainage and cleansing are the chief sanitary wants. The heaviest mortality in New-York was experienced in the First, Fourth and Twenty-second Wards, and associated with the same unhygienic conditions as in sickly wards of Brooklyn. The number attributed to zymotic or filthy and infectious causes was 264, or 44.07 per cent., of the total mortality of New-York; and in Brooklyn this class gave 59.73 per cent. of total. Infant mortality was the greatest in the latter city; it gave 41.98 per cent. of all for the first year, and 76.11 per cent. for children under five years; while in New-York the percentage for these periods of life were 38.06 and 62.60 per cent. respectively. Deaths from diarrhœal diseases are rapidly diminishing in number, but with the chilliness of Autumn there needs to be increasing care to guard against changes of temperature that promote dysentery, &c. A good state of public health is reported in the chief cities of the United States, but fatal and insidious typhoid and congestive fevers are prevailing in various populous towns where sanitary drainage has been neglected. There yet remain within the Metropolitan District several such places that invite miasmatic Autumnal diseases, and it would be a work of public economy as well as of philanthropy to devise and execute the much needed works for hygienic drainage and thorough culture.

It was resolved that suits for penalty be entered against all parties refusing to comply with orders of the Board.

The Attorney was directed to commence suits against fifty-eight tenement-house owners for violating the law.

The Sanitary Committee reported lengthily with reference to the cattle disease, as may be seen in another column of the TIMES.

Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Police, returned 259 orders served, and 153 orders previously served, complied with, and forty-eight not. During the week 117 complaints from citizens were preferred, and submitted to the Sanitary Inspectors for investigation.

It was resolved that the President and Treasurer of the Board, and Commissioners STONE, CRANE and SMITH be and are hereby appointed a committee to draft and submit to the Board for its consideration the report required by section 19 of chapter 74 of the laws of 1866, to be made to the Governor of this State, on or before the first Monday of December next.

A number of complaints against butchers and bone-boiling establishments were referred to the counsel for legal action.

Application was made by a Mr. MAY for a permit to carry on the business of slaughtering animals in the Eighteenth Ward and Brooklyn, and a heated discussion of the matter ensued. In the course of some remarks Commissioner CRANE averred that MAY had indirectly attempted to bribe Dr. FISK, the Sanitary Inspector, to make a favorable report to the Board upon the condition of the premises, and had also offered money to him (Dr. CRANE) for his influence in obtaining the permit. A man named HESSEL, who was present, was pointed out by Dr. CRANE as the person who came to his house and offered him the bribe. HESSEL then arose, and addressing the Board, admitted that he proffered money to the Commissioner, but explained that he did so from a personal interest, and without the knowledge of MR. MAY. He stated that MAY owed him a bill for plumbing, and unless the permit was granted, he (HESSEL) would be compelled to wait a long time for his money. The Board refused the permit, after a discussion of more than an hour's duration.

Counsel was instructed to take legal steps, if such a course was deemed proper, to punish the parties who had attempted to bribe the officers of the Board.

An adjournment until Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, was finally ordered.

Board of Excise.

This Board held its usual weekly session yesterday afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock, President BOSWORTH in the chair.

The Committee on Permits recommended that 103 new licenses be granted, which was accordingly done.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Treasurer to pay over the sum of $74,000 to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

An inquiry as to the right of liquor-dealers, who sell refreshments also, to keep their saloons open within the prescribed hours, provided that the bars are effectually closed, was referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances, as the ruling of Police Captains in different Precincts on this question is not unanimous.

Thirty cases of alleged violation of the Excise law were presented for trial, of which number fourteen were adjourned, and three dismissed. Six licenses were revoked, and there were but seven acquittals. The names of the parties whose licenses were annulled were as follows: JOHN RAY, No. 90 Sixth-avenue; JOHN HOLLOWAY, No. 3 Pike-street; BARNEY DUFFY, No. 341 Greenwich-street; THOMAS FITZGERALD, No. 293 West-street; JOHN WILCK, No. 447 West Fortieth-street; JAMES MORRISEY, corner Columbia and Woodhull-streets, Brooklyn. The Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
49—Howell et al. vs. Cuff.	79—Haas vs. Mohr.
53—Unger vs. Von Schoening et al.	94—Seventh Ward National Bank vs. Williams et al.
64—People, &c., vs. Birdsall.	

Call No. 112, Merchant, &c., vs. Miles Manuf'g. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Jones, J.—Naturalizations at 11 A. M. Motions heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. No Court will be held on Saturday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
25—Hammell vs. Schoedler.	51—Daly vs. Bleecker and F. F. R. R. Co.
29—Gardner vs. Hoffman.	52—Friend vs. Copinus.
—Craig vs. Faulhaber.	53—Lane vs. Schlessinger.
—Hammill vs. Evans.	54—Same vs. Same.
—Newman vs. N. Y. W. H. Co.	54½—Same vs. Same.
42—Waters vs. Meyers.	55—Osterley vs. Fairfield.
43—Larkin vs. Valentine.	56—Kaiser vs. Lippman.
44—Clark vs. Gillespie.	57—Raedel vs. Henry.
45—McIndoe vs. Brewster.	58—Harnet vs. Davis.
46—Lewis vs. Rossenberg.	59—Burns vs. Nickerson.
47—Harnett vs. Gilsey.	60—Anderson vs. McMahon.
48—Summerson vs. The M. Co.	61—Rose vs. Franklin.
49—Wood vs. Merritt.	62—Harnett vs. Gunther.
50—Kinner vs. Seigel.	63—McCullum vs. Fine, &c.
	64—Swart vs. Lyon.
	65—Van Buren vs. Schenck.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

SALE—VOID FOR BAD FAITH THOUGH FULL VALUE BE PAID—HUSBAND AND WIFE—EVIDENCE.

Nelson Clements et al. vs. James Nicholson et al.—Appeal from the District Court for the Western District of Texas. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court. These are cross appeals, in equity, from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas. The appellants, Clements and Sheldon, are judgment creditors of the defendant, James Nicholson, and filed the original and amended bills, found in the record, to set aside, upon the ground of fraud, the sale by Nicholson to the defendant, Moore, of Nicholson's entire stock of merchandise, and the conveyance by Nicholson to Moore, and by Moore to Rebecca H. Nicholson, James Nicholson's wife, and of certain lots in the town of Bastrop—described in the proceedings. The District Court adjudged the sale of the merchandise to be fraudulent and void, and dismissed the bill as to Mrs. Nicholson and the lots. We are met at the threshold of the investigation by the objections that leave was not given to file the amended bills, and that there is no replication in the case. Hence it is insisted that our examination is to be confined to the original bill and answer, and that we cannot look beyond them. We find in the second a sufficient replication, though it was not filed until after a part of the testimony had been taken. But if there was none there are two sufficient answers to both of the objections. They were not made in the Court below. They were thereby waived, and cannot be taken here. They are also within the provisions of the statute of 1789, upon the subject of jeofails. (Brightly's Digest, 41.) The goods were sold on the 7th July, 1851. After satisfying a debt due to House out of the stock, Nicholson determined, under the advice of Larkins, to assign the residue to Moore for the benefit of his creditors. Moore was applied to accordingly. He was told by Nicholson that his object was to secure his creditors, and that unless the assignment was made his entire means would be absorbed by a few of his creditors in New-York, to whom he was most largely indebted, to the exclusion of his home and other debts. Moore promised to consider the subject. An assignment was subsequently drawn. Before it was executed Moore made the purchase. The terms were the cost in New-York, less twenty per cent. The goods amounted to $6,310 35. Moore gave his notes, amounting in the aggregate to that sum. At what times they were payable respectively, and whether they bore interest, does not appear in the case. The laws of Texas permitted a failing debtor to prefer creditors according to his election. We find here none of the vuglies of fraud mentioned in Turyne's case. The sale was openly made; there was an immediate change of possessors; the price agreed to be paid was fully as much as the goods were worth. Moore lost upon them. All the notes given by Moore, except three of $500 each, were applied in payment of Nicholson's debts. On the other hand Nicholson was insolvent, and Moore knew it. He knew also that it was Nicholson's purpose to hinder and delay the complainants. It was easy to convert the notes and place the proceeds beyond the reach of his creditors. The same process as to the goods was more difficult. If Nicholson intended a fraud, Moore must have known he was giving him facilities in that direction. One of the three robes mentioned was sold by Nicholson at a large discount. The other two were delivered by Mrs. Nicholson to Moore, in payment for the lots in controversy. It remains to consider the law applicable to this state of facts. The statute of the 13th Elizabeth has been substantially enacted in Texas. The same legal principles apply there in this class of cases as in the other States where similar statutory provisions exist. As was remarked by Lord Mansfield, in Codogan vs. Kennet, (1 Cowper, 432,) the common law, without the statute, would have worked out the same results. A sale may be void for bad faith though the buyer pays the full value of the property bought. This is the consequence when his purpose is to aid the seller in perpetrating a fraud upon his creditors, and when he buys recklessly, with guilty knowledge. When the fact of fraud is established in a suit at law, the buyer loses the property without reference to the amount or application of what he has paid, and he can have no relief either at law or in equity. When the proceeding is in chancery, the jurisdiction exercised is more flexible and tolerant. The equity appealed to—while it scans the transaction with the severest scrutiny—looks at all the facts, and giving to each one its due weight, deals with the subject before it according to its own ideas of right and justice. In some instances it visits the buyer with the same consequences which would have followed in an action at law. In others it allows a security to stand for the amount advanced upon it; in others it compels the buyer to account only for the difference between the under price which he paid and the value of the property. In others, although he may have paid the full value, and the property may have passed beyond the reach of the process of the Court, it regards him as a trustee, and charges him accordingly. Where he has honestly applied the property to the liabilities of the seller, it may hold him excused from further responsibility. The cardinal principle in all such cases is, that the property of the debtor shall not be diverted from the payment of his debts to the injury of his creditors by means of the fraud. (Sands et al. vs. Cadwise et al., 4 John, 536; Suydam & Boyd vs. Dunlap et al., John, 478; Webb vs. Brown et al., 3 Ohio Sp. R., 246; Sexton vs. Wheaton, 1 Am. Lead. Cases, 50, note; Tuyne's case, 1 Smith's Leading Cases, 34, notes; Roberts on Fraud, Com. 520, 527.) In the case before us, we think that Moore should be held liable for the note sold by Nicholson, and the two delivered by his wife to Moore in payment for the lots, amounting in the aggregate to $1,500, with interest from the date of the sale. We have not adverted to the letter of Nicholson of the 18th of July, 1853, and the accompanying documents, nor to his declarations made after the sale. Besides being in direct conflict with his answers under oath, they are inadmissible against Moore, and can in no wise affect the conclusions as to this branch of the case at which we have arrived. The real estate in controversy is thus described:

"A block of lots in the town of Bastrop, in said State of Texas, known in the plan of said town as block No. 95 (ninety-five), east of Main street; fractional lot of block No. 4 (four), east of Main-street, and lots No. 65 (sixty-five), No. 62 (sixty-two), and No. 70 (seventy), in block 11."

The property was conveyed by Nicholson and wife to Moore by deeds bearing date of the 13th of June, 1853. The considerations expressed amount in the aggregate to $560. The bill and amended bill charge that the deeds to Moore, and the sale by Moore to Mrs. Nicholson, were without consideration, and made to defraud the creditors of Nicholson. The answer of Moore alleges that he bought the lots in good faith, and paid $860 for them; afterward he agreed they might be repurchased for what he gave, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. Except block No. 95 and fractional lot No. 4, he sold them to Mrs. Nicholson; she paid him, as he understood, out of her own separate means, and she subsequently procured a decree of the District Court of Bastrop County, that he should convey a good title to her, which he was ready to do. He alleges further, that block No. 95 had been sold to pay a debt of Nicholson. The answer of Nicholson is the same as the answer of Moore, in regard to the sale of the lots to Moore and the subsequent agreement. In regard to the sale to Mrs. Nicholson, he states that when he married her she had a considerable amount of money belonging to her, and to a child by a former husband; he borrowed from her from time to time until the amount exceeded $500; he transferred to her one of the notes of Moore for that amount; she bought the lots from Moore and paid for them with that note and other separate means belonging to her. He makes the same statement as Moore in regard to the decree of the District Court of Bastrop County, and the sale of block No. 95. He says the premises are in possession of his father, under an arrangement with Mrs. Nicholson. Mrs. Nicholson answers that, when she married Nicholson, she had about $1,000 in money, which she lent to him, taking in lieu two notes of Moore of $500 each; some time afterward she delivered these notes to Moore in discharge of a mortgage upon the premises, which Nicholson had given to him; that Nicholson has never paid to her any part of the money which he borrowed; she had realized nothing from the loan but the lots in question; Nicholson is utterly insolvent; she has no hope of getting any other indemnity; and that the value of the lots does not exceed the amount of the loan. She insists upon the good faith of the transaction, and denies that any wrong or fraud was intended upon the complainants, or any other creditor of Nicholson. The complainants waived an answer, under oath, by this defendant. Her answer is nevertheless verified by an affidavit. This was proper. It was her right so to answer, and the complainants could not deprive her of it. Such is the settled rule of equity practice where there is no regulation to the contrary. (Armstrong et al. vs. Scott et al., 3 Greene, 436.) The decree of the District Court of Bastrop County is found in the record. It was entered by the agreement of counsel. It required Moore to execute to Mrs. Nicholson a full and complete title to lots No. 62, 65 and 70. It is silent as to block No. 95, and ordered block No. 4 to be sold to satisfy the claim of Scott, a defendant in that proceeding. Neither party took any testimony touching this part of the case. It stands upon the bills and answers. No attempt is made to explain the contradiction of the answers of Moore and Nicholson by the deeds as to the amount of the consideration alleged to have been paid by Moore for the lots. The answers of both are silent as to the mode of payment. This rendered disproof of the allegation of the amount difficult, if not impossible. The facts disclosed create a strong doubt of the integrity of the transaction between Moore and Nicholson, and threw on Moore the duty of making a full explanation, and the burden of proof to sustain it. (Piddock vs. Brown et al., 3 Pierre Will, 289; Wharton vs. May, 5 Vesey, 49.) We feel constrained to resolve the doubt against the validity of the sale. The striking discrepancies between the answers of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson need no remark. She admits that she paid for the lots by delivering up to Moore notes which he had executed to Nicholson. This makes a *prima facie* case against her. She adds that the notes were transferred to her by Nicholson in consideration of money she had lent to him. Of this there is no proof. It is an established rule of evidence in equity, that when an answer is put in issue, admits a fact, and insists upon a distinct fact by way of evidence, the fact admitted is established, but the fact insisted upon must be proved; otherwise the admission stands as if the fact in evidence had not been averred. (Gresley's Evidence, 13; Hart vs. Tenyke et al., 29 Ch. R., 60.) The application here of this principle is decisive. There is nothing to neutralize the effect of the admitted fact that the property was paid for with notes which had belonged to Nicholson. There is not the slightest proof of any consideration for the transfer of these notes by him to her. The complainants have a right to follow the fund into any property in which it was invested so far as it can be traced. (Platt vs. Oliver and others, 3 Howard, 401.) The decree of the Court below is silent as to lots Nos. 4 and 95. There is no competent proof in the record sufficient to exempt them from the claim of the complainants. If others have acquired paramount rights, it must be shown elsewhere in another proceeding.

The decree as to both branches of the case, is, in our judgment, erroneous. It is therefore reversed. The case will be remanded to the District Court with instructions to enter a decree in conformity with this opinion.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.
Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT CASE—MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION DENIED.

David N. Ropes vs. Theodore E. Smith and William C. Street.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The motion for a provisional injunction in this case is denied.

1. I am not satisfied that the fan sold by the defendants, and which is a fan made in accordance with letters patent of the United States, granted to T. W. Hawkins and Moses Hawkins, Dec. 31, 1867, for an "improvement in fans," is an infringement of the letters patent sued on in this case, being letters patent granted to David N. Ropes, as assignee of James L. Jackson, the inventor, April 2, 1867, for an "improvement in fans."

2. The fans alleged to infringe the Ropes patent are shown to have been purchased from T. W. Hawkins & Co., of New-Haven, Conn. I am of opinion that T. W. Hawkins & Co. had a right to make and sell such fans, if they are infringing fans, under the copartnership agreement made between Jackson, the assignor to Ropes, and the firm of T. W. Hawkins & Co., Oct. 31, 1866. That agreement has, at least, the effect of operating as a license by Jackson to T. W. Hawkins & Co., to make and sell fans constructed according to the invention of Jackson, embodied in the patent of April 2, 1867. The agreement in question not being an assignment or the grant of an exclusive right for a specified territory, but only a license, it was not necessary to record it in the Patent Office, and whatever rights the plaintiff acquired by assignment from Jackson in the invention covered by the patent of April 2, 1867, were taken by him subject to the rights acquired by T. W. Hawkins & Co. from Jackson by the agreement of Oct. 31, 1866, and it was not necessary for the security and maintenance of the latter rights that the plaintiff should have had notice of their existence when he took his assignment from Jackson. Motion denied.

W. J. A. Fuller for plaintiff; C. B. Stoughton for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
Before Judge Blatchford.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISCHARGE OF A BANKRUPT.

In the matter of William Okell, a Bankrupt.—BLATCHFORD, J.—I have carefully examined the testimony in this case in connection with the eight specifications filed on the part of Charles Walke, a creditor, in opposition to the discharge of the bankrupt, and am not satisfied that any one of the specifications is sustained by the proofs. The burden of proof is on the creditor, and although the character of the evidence is such as to show that the creditor was justified in examining closely into the transactions of the bankrupt and in opposing his discharge, and there are many things disclosed by the testimony that are quite discreditable to the bankrupt, I cannot say that anything is shown that will warrant the withholding of a discharge. A discharge is therefore granted.

S. C. Conable for the creditor; W. H. Taggard for the bankrupt.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE CASE OF HEINRICH SCHAFFER.

This case has been adjourned to Wednesday the 16th inst. Schaffer is charged with having murdered his wife while residing in Hesse Darmstadt.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 8.
By Judge Cardozo.

Robert Gasten vs. Mary S. Bennett; default must be proved by affidavit.

Hayward vs. Osoray et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Redmond vs. Elmore et al.; reference ordered.

Kelly vs. Kelly; the order of reference was taken too soon. See Abrahams vs. Mitchell, (6 A. W. P. R., p. 123.)

Caldwell, Jr., et al. vs. The Pioneer Iron Works et al.; motion granted.

Burlinson vs. Speckleberg; attachment may issue; bailable in $150.

Skidmore vs. Groves et al.; attachment may issue; bailable in $1,000.

Young et al. vs. Olney et al.; motion granted.

Carson vs. Gaige; the plaintiff must appear and submit to examination on Sept. 14 at 10 A. M.

The People, &c., vs. Amos Wilson and D. Swain; the prisoner must be discharged.

Gillies et al. vs. Cone et al.; motion granted.

The Same vs. Cone et al.; motion granted.

Wood et al. vs Henry et al.; motion granted upon defendant stipulating not to sue.

By Judge Barnard.

Goddard vs. Sanswood; motion granted on defendant giving a bond with sureties to be approved by me. The cause referred to hear and determine.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT 8.
By Judge Barrett.

Carl Hubner vs. Maria Hubner; report of referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted.

Gentil vs. Davis et al.: motion denied, but without costs. See mem.

Mary Lane vs. Francis B. Lane; $8 per week alimony and counsel fee of $25.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Judge Russel.

The Court resumed its session yesterday morning, Judge RUSSEL presiding. Several cases were called for trial, but owing to the absence of important witnesses in each instance, postponements were allowed. A number of motions were argued, and afterward the Court adjourned until Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Before Justice Kelly.

Yesterday there was a calendar of fifty-two cases, of which thirty were assaults and battery, nineteen petit larceny, two pockets picking, and one of cruelty to animals.

STILL DANGEROUS.

Joseph Keefers, being consumed by curiosity, repaired to one of the noon-day prayer meetings at John Allen's dance-house in Water-street. He found, of course, a great crowd, which the notoriety of the place had assembled. Keefers, becoming absorbed in his endeavors to obtain a glimpse of the "wickedest man," forgot there still remained some unregenerated thieves and blackguards even in Water-street, and left his pockets unguarded. Suddenly he felt a twitch at his rear pocket, and at the same moment Detective Mullane, of the Fourth Precinct—Capt. Thorne hasn't sufficient confidence yet in the converted dance-house to let it run itself—arrested two men, who stood immediately behind Keefers, and who were judged to be acting in a suspicious manner. The evidence against the prisoners was entirely insufficient, and they were, therefore, acquitted. The Magistrate complimented Detective Mullane for his vigilance, which was certainly needed in such a place, and advised both complainant and prisoners to stay away from John Allen's, as it is a place not yet entirely safe for the honest and moral.

TRIUMPHANT SHREWDNESS.

Officer Hannon, of the Third Precinct, at 2 o'clock in the morning saw a man with a wagon in Washington-street, and concluded to watch him. Following through several streets, and losing sight of the object of his pursuit for a moment, he finally came up when the wagon was deserted. It contained a firkin of butter, which the officer connected with George F. Martin, a colored porter in a Washington-street store. Martin acknowledged the butter had been stolen, and informed the officer the driver of the wagon was one Frederick Burt. Hannon went in search of him. Burt employed the same time in going to the Station House to give information that he had lost his horse and wagon. They played thus at cross-purposes for some hours, but finally Hannon arrested Burt for complicity in the theft of Martin. Burt and Martin being arraigned the latter pleaded guilty, but Burt said no. There had been two other firkins stolen from the same store, and the Magistrate asking what had become of them the negro answered, "dis gemman bought 'um"—pointing to his companion at the bar. The Court thought it probable, but there was not the necessary evidence and Burt was acquitted. Martin for once had proved the inferiority of his race, and was sentenced to four months in the penitentiary as proper punishment for the debased creature who would steal butter and then tell the truth about it.

A DISTURBED HOUSE.

Isador Blascoer was charged with an assault upon Mrs. Emily Gover. The testimony of the lady and her daughter's was that Blascoer had come into their rooms for the purpose of serving subpœnas, and had indulged in the foulest abuse of Mrs. Gover, and had finally struck her a violent blow in the breast. He was fined $20 and required to give bail in $300 to keep the peace. It appears that Blascoer occupies a portion of the same house with the Govers, and the relations between the two families do not appear to be the most cordial, as the calendar also bore the cases of Augusta Gover against Susan Blascoer, and Susan Blascoer against Augusta Gover and Letty Gover. These cases were also charges of assault, and were not tried, owing to the absence of Susan Blascoer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 8, 1868.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	111⅛	300 Adams Ex.	51
2,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '68	109⅝	1000 do	50⅝
50,000 5-20s, C., '67...b3	109	600 do	5 ⅝
50,000 do	108⅝	20 Amer. Ex. 2d call	46
15,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	105⅝	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	25⅝
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c	67½	10 Mer. U. Ex.	24
15,000 do...bet. call	67¾	100 do	23⅝
10,000 do...2d call	68	100 N. Y. Cen.	125⅝
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s., new	66⅝	200 do...b30	126
16,000 do	66⅝	100 do...s10	125⅝
20,000 do...2d call	66⅝	200 Erie R.	47⅝
20,000 do	67	600 do	47⅝
4,000 N. C. 6s, x-c	74⅛	100 Hud. R.	141⅞
6,000 do	74¼	900 do...bet. call	141⅞
25,000 do...bet. call	74½	500 do	141⅞
40,000 N. Car. St. 6s. new	73	200 Reading R....b60	91⅝
10,000 do...2d call	73¼	100 do...2d call	91⅝
10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex. c. bet. call	54	5 Illinois Cen.	144
3,000 do	53⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	87¼
3,500 Ind. St. 5s. bet. call	97	100 do...b30	87½
1,000 Chic. & N.W. 1st.	91½	200 do	87⅝
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	94	900 do	87⅝
4000 Gt. W. 2d M.	77⅝	100 do	87⅝
7,000 O. & Miss. O. B.	87	11 do	86¾
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	88½	700 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅝
7,000 M. & St. P. 1st.	92	100 do	87⅝
26,000 C. & G. E 1st.	78	700 do	87⅝
8,000 Tol. Pe. & W. 1st. West. Div.	82½	do...b30	87⅝
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Con	96	100 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	79⅝
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	101	200 do...2d call	79⅝
5 Fourth N. Bk.	104⅛	200 Chi. & R. I.	103⅝
19 do	104¼	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90
10 Continental Bank.	102	50 do	90⅝
50 Del. & H. C.	129	200 do	89⅝
34 do	129½	200 do	89⅝
100 Cumber. Coal Prf. 2d call	30½	200 do...2d call	89⅝
500 West. U. Tel.	34½	200 Tol., W. & W.	57
10 Mariposa Pr.	8½	200 do	57⅝
100 do	8⅜	100 do	57⅝
550 Pacific Mail	104⅝	1200 do	57⅝
110 do	104½	100 do	57⅝
100 do...s10	104¼	100 Morris & Es.	65
100 do...s10	104⅜	12 P., F. W. & C.	109
100 Atlantic Mail..b. c	20	200 Alt. & T. H. R.	43
		25 Alt. & T. H.	150
		100 do	149⅝
		10 Chi. & A. R. Prf.	151
		300 Ohio & M. R.	29
		100 do...s10	29
		20 do...2d call	28⅝
		134 Dub. & S. C. R.	95
		100 do	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s. R., '62	108½	100 Pacific Mail	103⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, new	108⅞	100 do	103⅝
15,000 do	108⅝	90 do	103⅝
13,000 U.S.6s. 5-20s, C., '65	111¼	500 Adams Ex. Co.	50⅝
25,000 do	111⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	26
5,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	109⅝	100 Mer. U. Ex.	23
30,000 do	109½	100 do	22⅝
35,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	113⅜	100 U. S. Ex	46⅝
13,000 do	113½	100 do	46⅝
280,000 U.S.5-20s, C, '67	108¾	100 do	46⅝
500 5-20s, C, '68	108⅞	100 C. C. Cin. & Ind. bet. call	79⅝
25,000 do...b3	109	6 New-Jersey C. R.	135
17,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C	105	300 N. Y. C. R.	125⅝
25,000 Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	68½	400 Erie R.	46⅝
25,000 do	68⅝	10 do	48
10,000 Tenn. 6s. new	67½	300 do...2d call	46⅝
30,000 do	67⅝	200 Reading R.	91
10,000 do....bet. call	67¾	600 do...b60	91
10,000 Vir. 6s. new	75	100 Hudson	141⅝
10,000 N. Car. 6s. x-c.	54⅝	200 M. S. & N. I.	84⅝
15,000 do	74⅝	700 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅝
25,000 N. Car. 6s, new	73½	700 do	86⅝
20,000 do	73⅝	200 do	86⅝
10,000 do	73¼	900 do	86⅝
10,000 do	73⅜	1000 do	86⅝
15,000 do....bet. call	73⅝	400 Chi. & N. W.	86⅝
3,000 Missouri 6s., bet call	93⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86⅝
3,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	88	800 do	86⅝
200 Canton Co.	46½	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89
10 Am. Ex	45	700 T., W. & W.	56⅝
		200 do...s60	55⅝
		10 do	58
		300 P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅝
		300 O. & M. R.	29
		100 Chi. & Alton	150
		20 Del. L. & W.	120

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

30,000 N. C. St. 6s.. x.c.	74⅝	300 Reading R.	91⅝
500 Wells-Fargo Ex.	26	100 M. & St. P.	88⅝
300 do	25¾	600 do	88⅝
300 do...s30	25¾	100 do	88⅝
100 Adams Ex.	50	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅝
100 do	50⅛	100 do	90⅝
300 Pac. Mail	103⅞	100 do	90
200 do...b30	104	300 Ohio & Miss	29
600 do	104	500 do	28⅞
300 do...s30	103⅝	500 M. So. & N. I.	85⅝
100 do...b4	104	800 Clev. & Tol.	102
500 do...s30	102	200 Clev. & Pitts	87
500 N. Y. Cen.	125⅝	200 Chic., R. I. & P.	103⅝
200 do	125⅝	900 do	103⅝
100 Erie R.	46⅝	300 do...c	103⅝
500 do	47	100 do...c	103⅝
100 Hud. R. R.	141¼	800 Chi. & N.W. R.	87⅜
100 do	141⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. P.	87⅜
500 Tol. W. & W.	55⅞	500 do	87⅜
200 do	55⅝	100 Mar. Prof.	8⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Missouri St. 6s.	93	100 Tol., W. & W.	56⅝
1,000 Tenn St 6s.new.	67⅝	300 Mil. & St. P.	88
10,000 do	67⅝	100 do	87⅝
20,000 N. Car. 6s.ex.c.	74⅝	100 P., F. W. & C.	108⅝
100 U. S. Ex.	46	100 Ohio & M.	29⅝
200 Mer. U. Ex.	23	100 M. S. & N. I.	85⅝
100 Pacific Mail	103⅝	800 do	85⅝
100 do	103⅝	100 do...s10	85
100 do...s10	103⅝	100 do	85
100 West. U. Tel.	34⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅝
60 Amer. Ex.	45	2300 do	87
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	125⅝	200 do...b10	87
100 Erie R....b3	47⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R.	141⅝	800 Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅝
200 do	141⅝	100 Chi. & N. W.	86⅝
100 do...s60	141⅝	100 do	86⅝
200 Reading R.	91⅝	200 do	86⅝
300 do...s10	91⅝	1200 do	86⅝
10 Chi. & Alton	149	100 do...b30	86⅝
50 Alt. & T. H. R.	44	1100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	86⅝
50 do	42⅝	200 do	86⅝
100 Tol., W. & W. Prf.	73⅝	200 do...b3	86⅝
100 do	73	400 Mariposa Prf.	9

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	69	100 Tol., W. & W.	57
5,000 do	68⅝	100 Mil. & St. P.	87⅝
5,000 N. Car. 6s. new.	73	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	25¾	300 do	89
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	46¾	300 P., F. W. & C.	108⅝
200 Mer. U. Ex.	22⅝	100 O. & Miss. R.	28⅝
100 do	22⅝	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅝
100 Pacific M.	103⅝	100 do	84⅝
100 do	103⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅝
100 N. Y. Cen.	125⅝	100 do...s15	86⅝
100 do	125⅝	800 Cl. & Tol.	101⅝
400 do	125⅝	200 do	101⅝
500 Erie R.	46⅝	500 C., R. I. & P.	102⅝
500 Reading R.	90⅝	100 do...b5	102⅝
500 do	90⅝	100 do	102⅝
800 do	90⅝	500 Chi. & N. W. R.	86⅝
1600 do	90⅝	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86⅝
1100 do	90	200 do	86⅝
600 do	89⅝	200 Mar. Prf.	9
50 B. & B. Association	1 5	100 do	8
10 do	101¾		

TUESDAY, Sept. 8—P. M.

The Public Debt Statement, as made public last night, is regarded, so far as the Gold in the Treasury is concerned with the Gold Market, as against the speculators for a rise, and the sales to-day fell back to 144⅛@144¼@144⅛ ℘ cent. At a later hour the lowest sales were partially improved upon, and transactions occurred at 144⅜ ℘ cent. The Statement shows that Gold has accumulated in the Treasury, since Aug. 1, to the extent of $9,160,933, raising the total to $92,570,901, of which the Treasury is in the ownership, after providing for the Gold Certificates of Deposits, of above *sixty-seven and a half millions*. The sum has been increased, since the statement, a million and a half of dollars or more, by the Customs received over the 10-40 Gold Interest paid out.

The net increase of the Public Debt since the first of August, twelve millions in amount, is owing, to the extent of ten and a half millions, to the purchase of Alaska, and to further loans (by way of subvention,) to the Pacific Roads. The first of these objects was over seven millions to the Gold-bearing Funded Debt, and the last, over three millions, to the 6 ℘ cent. currency obligations of the Government if not provided for by the Pacific Corporations to whom the bonds are loaned. The only really unfavorable feature of the operations of the month of August is the heavy sum in warrants for the service of the War Department; but this will not probably be repeated on the succeeding monthly statement.

The day has been a very dull one in the Foreign Exchanges, and also inactive in the Money Market. The continued ease in the latter, at the cheapest rates of the Summer months, is a puzzle to some of the oldest financial authorities of the Street, and it is still insisted by a few of them that an early decided change must soon come, in due course of the season, and so far as the ordinary banking movement on the incoming of the new crops is to be considered, this conclusion would seem to be not unreasonable. But Money keeps down in rates and large in supply notwithstanding, and what is denied to the Brokers at Bank under 4@5 ℘ cent. is freely supplied by private lenders at 3@4 ℘ cent., and the probability is that the market has seldom, if ever, of late years, had so large an amount of foreign capital and credits as at present. To-day the demand for Currency to go West, with the exception of the orders on one or two Bankers for a few hundred thousand dollars, is quite limited.

The Webb steamer from California this morning brought $715,000 in Gold, of which half a million in Coin was for the Treasury Office—the transfer of Customs from San Francisco. The Hamburg steamer, outward bound, had $220,000 in Specie this morning.

The Public Funds opened dull this morning, and showed some weakness in prices up to 2 o'clock, from ⅛ to ¼ ℘ cent., except for the old 5-20s of 1862, which were steady. At the reduced quotations there was a better demand in the Afternoon; but a number of the Street operators continue to manifest a disposition to bear the market, especially when they find the demand dull and prices inclined to weakness.

The Border State Bonds were firm and in demand, and on the better news from Tennessee in regard to the probable early payment of the deferred July Interest, the market is well supported at last week's advance. North Carolinas had a further rise to-day, and Missouris were in request at 92⅞@93 ℘ cent.

The Railway Share market was again quite active, and in the main strong for the Western Roads, though the extreme figures of yesterday for the two St. Paul Stocks were not supported, owing to some realizations on the large and sudden rise. The two Northwest Stocks rose to 87½ ℘ cent. this forenoon; Rock Island was also firm, and there was another large advance in Toledo and Wabash, to 57⅛@56⅛ ℘ cent. The

New-York Central movement is sluggish this week, and there is quite a renewal of the bearish feeling in the Stock, and the dullness in this leading Stock affects, to some extent, the general market. The sales of Erie ranged higher than yesterday.

In Pacific Mail, the upward turn, which began to show itself last week, has shown much buoyancy to-day, and the price at one time reached 104½ ⅌ cent. The movement is not supposed to have reference to any improvement in the business of the Company, or to any change in the relations of the Webb-North American Opposition. But there is a story afloat to-day that new difficulties have sprung up in the transit across Nicaragua, to the prejudice of the grant or grants under which the Opposition have been using that route.

At and after the late Boards there was a further rise of ½@1 ⅌ cent. in Tennessee and North Carolina Bonds, on large transactions in each class, old and new, and a further rise of ½ ⅌ cent. in Missouris. In the Public Funds there was a renewed pressure to make contracts for the *Bear* account, and the new 5-20s of 1867 sold down to 108½ ⅌ cent. The Railways were quite irregular in the tone of dealings, but the general market weak. Heavy sales of Reading were pressed down to 90@89½ ⅌ cent. The Gold Room steadier at 144½ ⅌ cent. The following prices were made at the close as compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109	108⅞
American Gold Coin	144⅜	144⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅞	68⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	54	55
Missouri Bonds	92⅞	93⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	72½	73⅞
New-York Central	125½	125⅞
Erie Railway	46⅞	46⅞
Reading Railway	91⅞	89⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅞	102⅞
Northwest Common	86⅞	86⅞
Northwest Preferred	86⅞	86⅞
Michigan Southern	85	84⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅞	108⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company	103⅞	103⅞
St. Paul Preferred	90⅞	88⅞
St. Paul Common	88⅞	87⅞

Some sales of New Tennessees were made as high as 68⅞ late in the afternoon.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1865, new is.	108⅝
500 & 1,000, '81	114	5-20 coup., 1867	108½
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	108	6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	118
5-20 ... 1864	109⅝	10-40 reg	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	105
5-20 reg. '65 n. is.	108⅛	6's, currency	106

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½
N. Y. Coupon B'y L.	108	Illinois war loan	99½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873.	102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874.	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	68⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875.	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	67⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877.	102½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54½
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878.	102½	Virginia 6s., new bonds	54¾
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	103	Georgia 6s.	80
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	103	Georgia 7s. new bonds.	94½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	75
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	73⅞
Illinois 6s cou.,'79 aft.'60.	99½	Missouri 6s.	92⅞
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862.	99½	California 7s.	133
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	California 7s. large bds.	133
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99½	Rhode Island 6s.	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

Merchants'	122	East River	102½
America	140	Nassau	107
North River	108	Shoe and Leather	120
State of New-York	116	Corn Exchange	128
Commerce	121½	Marine	150
Ocean	108	Commonwealth	115
American Exchange	119	Park	145
Chatham	145	Central National	108
Bank of N. America	107	First National	215
Hanover	115	Fourth National	104½
Irving	113	Tenth National	100
Metropolitan	138½	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st M. Ex.	104½	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 1s. 4th ind.. 1880	91	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	104
Buff., N.Y.& Erie.1st'77	92	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88½
Hud.R.7s.1st M.. '69-70.	100½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	102½	Pitts., Ft. W.& Ch. 1st M.	105
M. C. new 1st M. 8s.'82.	117	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch.2d M.	98
Chi. B.&Q.8 ⅌ c.1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	95
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ⅌c.	100	Chi.& Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	120	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	82½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Peninsula R.R. bonds.	85
Chic.& N.W. int.Bds.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.8s.	102½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	92	Mil. & St.P.1st M. 7 3-10	96
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	91½	Chic. & Mil 1st M.	91
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	87½
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82½	Chi. & Mil 1st M.	89
Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	104	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	102
Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	77½	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	78
Quin. & Tol. 1st M.'90.	74	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95
Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,208,936; for Customs, $552,000; Gold Notes, $104,000. Total payments, $735,433 40; balance, $87,896,062 93.

Mr. Alex. A. Macrae, in his Liverpool Produce Circular of Aug. 26, speaks of American hay, thus.

"This article should be well worth the attention of all. Owing to the continual drought in this country the price of English has advanced to £7 per ton, and we cannot recuperate until June-July next. Meanwhile each steamer is bringing in the American, which has been sold at the low price of £5 to £5 5s. ⅌ ton. This, however, cannot last long, and the price must, it is fair to predict, assimilate with English. Our newspapers teem with leading articles and letters as to what is to become of our cattle for want of fodder, and the *Times* is greatly alarmed, publishing in yesterday's edition the following from me: Sir—Are your correspondents aware that every steamer almost is bringing us hay from America, and that it sells as it arrives at about £5 ⅌ ton; some lots sold this week only at £4 15s, to £5 5s."

The exports of hay from this port, this week, have been 824 bales.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,074,642. Included in the exports were 1.804 bales cotton.

The following letter from the Governor of North Carolina to a gentleman in this City is interesting to the Bondholders of that State:

Sir: Your favor of the 31st ult. is to hand. In reply I am gratified to state that the interest on our public debt contracted prior to and since the rebellion will be promptly paid on and after the 1st day of October next. — W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1868.

The World of this morning has the following notice of a new firm of brokers in Wall-street, whose card will be found in another place:

Mr. H. E. Quinan, long and favorably known as a merchant, and H. K. Enos, a broker, well known to all our large operators in Governments and stocks, have formed a partnership, with ample means for the transaction of a commission business in Government bonds, gold and stocks, at 11 Wall-street.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* of Sept 5 says:

"About 550 bales of Cotton have passed through this city the past week from Eastern and Central Alabama, and we have no doubt that most, if not all, of the Cotton crop of this year, in those sections of the State, will seek an outlet through Georgia. Freight cars now pass through from Savannah to Eastern Mississippi without change, and, indeed, eight cars with freight from New-York went through from Macon to the Mississippi River last week. The business of the Central, Southwestern, Muscogee, Montgomery and West Point Railroads will, under their present arrangements for forwarding freight, be enormous this season. It has already set in under the most favorable auspices. These roads are in fine condition, and possess superior advantages for speedy and cheap communication with New-York and other Eastern markets. Cotton shipped from Montgomery, via Savannah, to New-York, reaches its destination inside of four days."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of QUINAN & ENOS, to transact a brokerage commission business in Gold, Stocks and Government Securities, at No. 11 Wall-street.
H. E. QUINAN,
H. K. ENOS.
Sept. 1, 1868.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Houston-st., No. 336 E., 23x76.2	$11,100
Pearl-st., No. 278, 20x90	$6,000
7th-st., s. s., 293 ft. e. of Av. B, 25x90.10	16,900
37th-st., s. s., 288.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.6x98.9	nom.
37th-st., s. s., 288.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.6x98.9	25,000
56th-st., n. s., 321 ft. e. of 2d-av., 46x141.6x20x143.4	5,500
78th-st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x102.2	1,600
78th-st., s. w. cor. Av. A, 29x102.2	14,025
83th-st., s. e. cor. 2d-av., 125x100	16,5 0
101st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 420x100.8	4,250
109th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 57x100.10	3,700
109th-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.11	7,250
125th-st., n. s., 390 ft. w. 4th-av., 25x99.11	11,000
126th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	10,000
141st-st., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 99.11x100	6,000
1st-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 46th-st., 25.6x60	19,500
2d-av., w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 84th-st., 51.1x101.8	6,750
10th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 156th-st., 25x100	3,000
Delancey-st., s. e. cor. Sheriff-st., 44x76	13,000
Leases.	
Bowery, No. 15, 5 years, per year	$2,200
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Butler-st., s. s., 348 ft. e. of Schenectady-av. 19x102.9	$200
Devoe-st., s. s., 267.9 ft. e. of Union-av., 20x100	1,400
Hancock-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of Tompkins-av. 70x100	16,000
Herkimer-st. and St. Andrew's-place, s e. corner, 22.6x86.7	1,200
Jackson-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 32.3x100x29.4	600
Leonard-st., w. s., 88 ft. s. of Skillman-st., 18.4x71	3,200
Madison-st. and Liberty-av., n. e. corner, 82.6x100	900
Market-st. and Brooklyn and Jamaica road, s. e. corner, no dimensions	2,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 75x100	1,500
Oak-st., s. s., 255.8 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 64.4x75	nom.
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	15,500
Warren-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Powers-st., 60x100	6,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 166.4 ft. e. of 5th-st., 110x145.6x106.8x120	500
North 2d-st., s. s., 166.4 ft. e. of 5th-st., 110x145.6x106.8x120, q. c.	1,000
3d-st., n. s., 154.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21.6x90	3,000
6th-st., e. s., 92 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 23x100	8,500
16th-st., e. s., 359.1 ft. s. of 4th-av., 14x25.9x14x25.6	1,250
Franklin-av., s. s., 379.6 ft. w. of Flatbush-av., 50x110 6	2,600
Fulton and Stone avs., s. e. cor., 100x100	3,800
Gates-av., n. s., 100.3 ft. w. of Hall-st., 21.6x87	18,500
Lot No. 5, block No. 9, Hunter Fly Farm map	500
Lot No. 189, C. Henry's map	15,000
Lots Nos. 190, 192, 194, Williamsburg, map of 1806; Lots Nos. 200, 202, Williamsburg, map of 1804 — portions of.	5,000
Lots Nos. 196, 198, Williamsburg, map of 1806, portions of	4,200
Lease Recorded.	
12th and South 4th sts., store, &c., 5 years, per year	$300
NEW-JERSEY.	
Boston-st., w. s., C. E. Sage's property, 18x91	$2,000
Congress-st., e. s., H. A. Bainbridge's 2 lots, 50x95	6,500
Fan-st., s. s., J. H. Snyder's property, 50x163	13,000
Hanover-place, n. s., 93 ft. from Wright-st., 25x112	500
Montgomery-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Belmont-av., 25x100	500
Union-st., w. s., A. C. Herrick's property, 30x140	5,000
Union-st., w. s., A. C. Herrick's property, 60x148	13,000
West-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Court-st., 0.2x30	800
West-st., e. s., J. Muth's property, 25x84	2,000
Wright-st., 150 ft. from Pennsylvania-av., 25x100	500
Elm and Madison sts., n. e. corner, 59x92	1,500
Orange.	
Forrest-st., s. s., Jno. H. Matthews' property, 67x83	$536
Tremont-av., J. Homan's property, about 6 acres	7,200
Jersey City.	
Grand-st., s. s., 158 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 18.3x66	$6,700
South 2d-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 25x50	750
South 4th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 50x95	3,200
West Hoboken.	
Hoboken-st., n. s., 75 ft. from Clinton-av., 25x100	$850
Hudson City.	
Booraem-av., 50 ft. w. of Washington-av., 100x100	$16,000
Newark-av. and Pierce-st., s. e. corner, 75x100	1,050
Bergen.	
Stuyvesant-av., s. s., lot No. 36, Weldon's map, 50x73; DeKalb-av., n. s., lot No. 73, Weldon's map, 50x73	$5,500
Bramhall-av., s. s., 365 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 50x100; Atlantic-st., n. s., 340 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 75x100	2,500
Harrison.	
3d-st., e. s., 25 ft. from Warren-st., 25x100	$450

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	26	Barley, bushels	...
Flour, bbls	11,675	Malt, bushels	...
Flour, bags	...	Peas, bushels	...
Cornmeal, bbls	680	Pork, bbls	39
Cornmeal, bags	20	Cut Meats, pkgs	297
Wheat, bushels	11,304	Lard, pkgs	...
Corn, bushels	14,320	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	...
Rye, bushels	...	Whisky, bbls	280
Oats, bushels	52,320	Petroleum, bbls	1,356

ASHES—Are in demand and steady, at $9 50@$9 62 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet but steady, at from 45c.@47c. ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market has exhibited more animation, the demand having been more active at full and buoyant prices for desirable styles of work, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths, $1 88@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 60@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75 Boys', $1 85@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Rip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Rip Balmorals, $1@$1 60; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in lively request, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in rather more demand, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in request and firm; Rosendale at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been salable and firm, including Anthracite from yard, $5@$6 50 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ⅌ ton of 2,400 lbs.

COFFEE—The inquiry has been moderate since our last; prices have not varied much. We quote: Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market was quite heavy, and prices were much lower to-day, on sales of 2,107 bales, including 1,332 bales to spinners, 84 bales to speculators, and 691 bales to shippers. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting nominally as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	23	23¼	23½@24
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	25	25¼	25½@26
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	27	27¼	27½@28
Middling, ⅌ lb	28¾	28¼	28¾@29
Good Middling, ⅌ lb	32	32¼	32½@33

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,160
Receipts last week	1,696
Receipts preceding week	1,700
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	1,675
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	397,582
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,350
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	1,804
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	218,757
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	20,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,227,500
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,892,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,556,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	47,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	75,000

DRY GOODS—The market exhibits less animation and less buoyancy. Domestic Cottons are weaker in price, in sympathy with the depression in the raw material.

FISH—The demand has been moderate and prices have been quoted easier for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $17 75@$22 75; No. 2 do., $13 75@$16 50; No. 3 do., $9 50@$11 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@50c. for Scale, and 22½c.@25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in fair demand, including Layer Raisins at $4 05@$4 10 ⅌ box; Currants at 12½c.@13c.; Almonds at 14c.@34c.; Figs at 11c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 14½c.@15c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately dealt in at rather firmer prices for desirable lots of low grades, but at easier rates for other descriptions. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,150 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 15@$8 40; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 35@$8 95; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 95@$9 95, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 95@$9 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 15@$8 40
Extra State	8 35@9 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	8 25@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 95@9 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 35@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 00@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@13 75

Southern Flour is in more demand but quite irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls. at $8 75@$9 75 for very poor to fair, and $9 75@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 550 sacks at $9 75@$12 as extremes for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour rules dull and heavy at $6 75@$8 75 for common to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal is in fairly active demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 55@$6 65 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 950 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in quite limited demand at generally drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 34,500 bushels, including White Western at $2 50@$2 62; Red and Amber do. at $2 12@2 38; No. 1 Spring at $2 10@$2 12½; No. 2 Spring at $1 98@$2 04, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more sought after and quoted higher, closing quite buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last, of 113,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 22 for unsound and damp, and $1 22@$1 24 for sound New Mixed Western, afloat and in store, closing with $1 23 bid, generally for sound, afloat: $1 27½ for Western White, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in at from $1 42@$1 52½ ⅌ bushel; total sales, 3,650 bushels, chiefly Western, at from $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Peas. Of Malt 6,500 bushels have been sold at $2 25@$2 40, the latter for a fancy lot, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been more freely offered and purchased at rather lower prices; sales have been reported since our last of 56,000 bushels old Western 82c.@82¾c., afloat, and 81c. in store; also new Oats at 65c.@72c., ⅌ bushel. A highly respectable firm in the produce trade has been advised by an English correspondent, writing from London, Aug. 26, thus: "The English crop of wheat so far from not being good, is represented as being large and of very fine quality, and that people will find that Barley is also a better crop than many believe. What there is, is all fit for malting, and though some few fields may have been caught by rain, generally it is of excellent quality, and there has not yet been seen an unsound grain. Your prices of Wheat will have to recede to about 45s. ⅌ quarter, c. and f., to lead to an export demand, for at present there does not seem much probability of prices advancing here, and if your Spring Wheat is all you say it is, prices with you must drop."

The movements in wheat in Milwaukee, week ending with Sept. 5, Messrs. George I. Jones & Co. notice thus: "The new crop of wheat is now coming in quite lively, the receipts since Tuesday having averaged about 90,000 bushels per day. As yet there has scarcely been any accumulation, but as we are now likely to have daily receipts of 100,000 to 140,000 bushels, an active demand will be required to keep the stock down. There has been a good deal of activity in the market this week, and the inquiry for shipment has caused steady prices most of the time. Toward the close, however, the tendency, under the influence of the increased receipts, has been downward. A heavy feeling began to be manifested early in the week, but was checked by the Cable advices of 3d. advance in Liverpool. We hear that at some of the interior points the farmers are storing their wheat in the warehouses along the railroad rather than sell at present, but this can hardly be considered as an indication of a better market, for at this season they probably will not hold any great length of time, and a break in prices would be very apt to cause them to sell quicker than if the market was advancing. The opinions here in regard to prices vary considerably. Some of the prominent operators look very confidently for a rising market, believing there will be a spirited export before long, and others, equally well posted, claiming that our crop is very large, and that we will have a third more wheat than ever before, expect lower prices. There are probably more of the opinion that the market for the next fortnight will decline than that it will advance. It is pretty certain that the supply will be large. We are now receiving quite freely from Minnesota. The quality is excellent, but no better than from our own State. It is now a well established fact that we have good wheat this year. Our No. 2 will make handsomer and better flour than the No. 1 did last year.

The inspection reports for the week show that 48½ ⅌ cent. of the arrivals have graded as No. 1; 48 ⅌ cent. as No. 2; 3 ⅌ cent. as No. 3, and ½ ⅌ cent. as rejected. The receipts this week sum up 453 098 bushels, against 305,294 bushels same time last year. The shipments reported are 332,888 bushels, as follows: 111,931 bushels to Buffalo, 113,583 to Oswego, 33,500 to Ogdensburg, 13,575 to Dunkirk, 13 800 to Cape Vincent, 31,381 to St. Catherine's, and 15 118 bushels by railroad.

For the cost of No. 1 Spring Wheat laid down at the Eastern markets, at to-day's rates, we beg to refer you to the following table:

	Buffalo.	Oswego.	Albany and Troy.	New-York Via Buffalo.	New-York Via Oswego.
Cost in store here	$1 70½	$1 70½	$1 70½	$1 70½	$1 70½
Storage, payable by shipper	2	2	2	2	2
Lake freights	9½	15	9½	9½	15
Lake insurance	1	1⅜	1	1	1⅜
Discount on exchange	0¾	0⅞	0⅝	0⅝	0½
Buffalo charges	..	..	2	2	..
Oswego charges	..	..	..	..	1⅛
Canal freights	..	..	14	16	10½
Cost, exclusive of interest and commission	$1 83⅜	$1 89⅜	$1 99½	$2 01½	$2 01⅛
No. 2 would cost	1 73¾	1 79⅜	1 89	1 91	1 91

The market this noon is dull and lower. The demand from abroad being light, buyers have the advantage, and are holding off. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat, subject to 2c. storage:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Immediate delivery	$1 70½	$1 60
Next week	1 70	1 60
Seller to 15th September	1 70	1 60
Seller the month	1 68	1 58
Seller October	1 65	1 55

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Sept. 7, 1868:

Corn—Oliver A. Hess, Buffalo; V. E. Bailey, Buffalo; C. M. Belknap, Buffalo; P. C. Clifford, Buffalo; A. J. Taylor, Buffalo; H. M. Kinne, Buffalo; Universe, Buffalo; E. Dellahunt, Buffalo; T. F. Perry, Buffalo; Cora B. Walrath, Buffalo; T. A. Buckley, Buffalo.

Wheat—Lyons, Buffalo; H. Osborn, Buffalo; Gibraltar, Buffalo; J. W. Barker, Buffalo; Albert Helser, Buffalo; Willie H. Dunn, Buffalo; E. A. Holt, Lockport; J. L. Voorhees, Oswego; David Ellis, Jr., Buffalo; Ceres, Buffalo; A. Horning, Buffalo; Flying Dutchman, Buffalo; Seth L. King, Buffalo; W. P. Sabey, Buffalo; Leverette, Buffalo; Dan Brown, Montezuma.

Oats, &c.—George W. Tifft, Lockport; H. C. Tracy, Buffalo; W. H. Peabody, Buffalo; Tip Top, Oswego; H. C. Hudson, Buffalo; L. B. Miles, Buffalo; R. P. Bordwell, Buffalo; W. F. Warner, Buffalo.

Barley—H. A. Brown, Oswego; Wm. Stimson, Oswego; H. C. Stillman, Oswego.

Rye—J. W. Tucker, Oswego.

Lumber—Ben Lewis, Olean; M. W. Newcomb, Oswego; E. C. Starks, Buffalo; Frank E. L. Williams, Buffalo; Stephen Collins, Buffalo; Stephen Banks, Boonville; H. C. Berry, Olean; C. C. Latimer, Olean; Job, Oswego; S. B. Johnson, Mt. Morris; C. L. Murray, Olean; Geo. Hyland, Mt. Morris; Geo. Abbey, Buffalo; Ajax, Lyons Falls; Ham Lane, Lyons Falls; A. Holbrook, Olean; Luther Covell, Phœnix.

Coal—Sheridan, Geneva; Kissam, Geneva; J. W. Winchell, Buffalo; Fall Brook No. 15, Geneva; Willie, Geneva.

Ashes—S. A. Douglass, Buffalo; D. H. Dygert, Rome.

Petroleum—D. N. Hatch, Buffalo; Albion, Buffalo; Friend, Buffalo.

Staves—John Clare, Buffalo; M. M. Southworth, Lockport; T. Satterlee, Buffalo; Henry Garber, Buffalo.

Flour, &c.—T. G. Alvord, Rome.

Wood—Oswego, Little Falls.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand at 60c.@75c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 30 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 70c.@85c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs. Exports of Hay this week, 824 bales.

HOPS—Continue dull and heavy, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in more request and rather steadier in price.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak, Bellies Cropped, Good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c., Hemlock, Slaughter, in Rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., all in cash ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 32c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in better supply and less demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4 12; Resin at $2 75@$3 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at 95c.@92c.; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 08; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

New-Bedford Oil Market for the Week Ending Sept. 7.—*Sperm*—Has been in better request, and we note sales of 1,050 bbls., in parcels, for manufacture, at $1 80 ⅌ gallon.

Whale—The market has ruled quiet since our last, the only transaction being a resale of 200 bbls. Northern at 89c., and 200 bbls. Northern at 90c., for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending Sept. 7, 1868.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
New-Bedford:			
Ship Lancer	1,000	....	....
Bark President, 2d	300	18	....
Schr. A. M. Dyer	160	220	....
Schr. A. Clifford	75	150	....
Schr. Valentine Doane	25	180	....
Nantucket:			
Schr. Abbie Bradford	400	10	....
Boston:			
Schr. Wm. Martin	120	40	....
Provincetown:			
Schr. D. C. Smith	40	100	....
Schr. M. D. Leach	30	50	....
Schr. Express	23	180	....
Schr. Gage H. Phillips	375	205	....
Newburyport:			
Schr. Hannah Grant	60	20	....
Total	2,628	1,173	....
Previously	27,658	59 784	743 591
From Jan. 1 to date	30,286	60,957	743,591
Same time last year	30,278	72,304	717,644
Exports for the week ending Sept. 7, 1868	40	1,212	12,860
Previously	10,433	6,715	514,357
From Jan. 1 to date	10,473	7,927	527,217
Same time last year	14,443	15,855	417,896

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand at from 16¼c.@16¾c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@22c. for do. in bbls., and 31c.@34c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and much firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $29 25@$29 50 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $29 50, cash; $29@$29 40 for Old Mess; $26@$26 37 for Prime Mess, and $23 50@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in quite moderate request at uniform prices; sales equal to 150 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13½c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is quiet at former prices; sales since our last 75 boxes, including Cumberlands at 15c.@15¼c., and Sides at 18c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been moderately sought after, and quoted higher; Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@20½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 20¼c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also 1,500 tcs. Prime Steam, part at 15½c.@15¾c., seller January, ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet but steady, at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $25@$31 for State and Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue quiet. We quote:

BUTTER.	
Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb	43 @45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	38 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	37 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ⅌ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25 @27
NEW CROP CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16¼@17
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* reports: "The market more active. The following are the sales for the week: 4,000 pieces, 56x60, 7c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 7⅞c.; 21,000 pieces, 64x64, 8⅛c., extra, early in the week; 30,000 pieces, 64x64, 8c., cash, ten days; 20,000 pieces, 64x64, 8c., cash, thirty days, 4,000 pieces, 64x64, 7⅞c.; cash, thirty days; 7,000 pieces, 64x64, 7⅞c., cash, thirty days, common. Total, 87,400 pieces."

RICE—Has been in rather more demand, including Carolina at $9 25@$10 50, and Rangoon at $9@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate request, including Turk's Island at 48c., by the cargo, ⅌ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 77@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ⅌ sack.

SALTPETRE—Has been in demand at 10½c.@11c. for Crude, and 14c. for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have attracted rather more attention, including Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 70@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed at $2 22½@$2 25 in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3@$3 25 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been inactive, since our last, including Honduras Deer at 42½c.; San Juan at 38c.@40c.; Bolivar at 30c.@32c.; Sisal at 42c.@43c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 42c.@45c.: Puerto Cabello at 35c.@37c.; Para at 42½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat at 50c.; Matamoras at 50c.; Buenos Ayres at 30c.@35c.; Payta at 31c.@34c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacoa at 40c.@52½c., currency; Cape at 55c.@57c, currency, and Madras at 50c.@52½c. each.

SOAP—Has been saleable and firm, including Castile at 18c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 86c.@88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 27c.@27½c.; Pepper at 23c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but held firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅜c.@14½c., and 634 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@13⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request and buoyant at 13—c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. Stuart now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed and Granulated Sugar, 15½c.; Ground, 15¼c.; White—A, 14⅝c.; Yellow—C, 14½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 70,000 lbs. Tallow at 13c.@13⅛c.; 52,000 lbs. Stearine at 18¾c.@20½c., and 36,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in light request since our last, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 05@$1 90; Hyson at from 85c.@$1 65; Young Hyson at 80c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 85c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 65; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been rather more freely offered, and has been in moderate request at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 250 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@15c. per lb. We quote Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 10c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 12½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for old, and 9½c.@12½c. for new; average lots, 18c.@25c. for old and 25c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 35c.@50c. for old and 45c.@65c. for new. New-York State fillers, 5½c.@6½c. for old and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old and 15c.@22c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@35c. for old and 12c.@35c. for new. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c. for old and 6½c.@7c. for new; average lots, 9c.@16c. for old and 19c.@20c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old and 15c.@35c. for new. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 75c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 80c.@85c.; II cut, $1 10@$1 15; average lots, 88c.@92½c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—We quote; Black Work, Common and Medium, 19c.@25c. in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c. in bond. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 15c.@30c. in bond; Good and Fine, 40c.@85c., in bond. Sales, since our last, 200 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quite dull at 65c., in bond, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The market has been rather tamer since our last, but there has been no notable change in prices.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood do	44@47
Common and ½ do	44@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra to XX do	47@53
½ and ¾ blood do	45@48
Common and ¼	45@48
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	43@47
½ and ¾ blood fleece	43@46
Common and ¼ fleece	43@46
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	28@25
Common fleece	23@26
Common fleece, burry	20@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	31@34
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	23@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	38@45
Western limed, pulled	40@46
Southern limed, pulled	35@40
Tub washed	48@57
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	35@45
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@20
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@30
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@23
Corrientes, Creola, unwashed	18@20
Entre Rios, washed	32@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@40
Cordova, unwashed	28@33
San Jago, washed	28@33
St. Luis	28@33
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	@
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	28@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@22
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@20
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian washed	@
Peruvian unwashed	@
Peruvian, limed, pulled	@
Chilian, unwashed, fine fleece	@
Chilian, unwashed, medium fleece	@
Chilian, unwashed, common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed, fine	@
Valparaiso, unwashed, coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed, fine	33@38
Mexican, washed, medium	26@31
Mexican, unwashed, fine	25@30
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	22@26

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet to-day, but rates have not varied materially.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

Monday, Sept. 7, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Ivans, Mack, Fay, John O'Brien, Feitner, and Perry—6.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on roll call, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned till Thursday next, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 41 West 39th-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as good as new, all of which was made to order by Roux & Meek., comprising in part of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant carved ebony ormolu, mounted suite, covered in gold satin, with curtains to match, carved black walnut suite in silk maroon plush, elegant silk brocatel window curtains, carved ebony ormolu mounted centre table, rosewood centre table, elegant bronze statue, life size, "Amour," rosewood marble-top hall stand.

DINING-ROOM, viz.—Covered black walnut marble-top buffet, rosewood and ormolu, Herring safe, black walnut extension dining table, carved black walnut chairs in green leather, elegant decorated china dinner, tea and dessert service, consisting of about 300 pieces, porcelain china, do., plated ware, cut-glass ware, &c.

BEDROOMS—Carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops, carved rosewood armoire-a-glace, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, spring mattresses, painted enameled cottage suites, marble-top, with other mahogany furniture.

Also, all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS, office No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

300 VALUABLE PATERSON LOTS, near the BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, and but a SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE RAILROAD STATION. The lots are SPLENDIDLY LOCATED on NORTH 5TH, NORTH 6TH, NORTH 7TH, NORTH 8TH, NORTH 9TH, TEMPLE and CLINTON STS. and RIP VAN WINKLE-AV. The ground is high and commanding. The neighborhood is rapidly improving. This sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered for investment in PATERSON CITY LOTS.

EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. Terms liberal. Maps and further particulars at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field cariages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,0 0 McClellan saddles.
3,000 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; or Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED VILLA PLOTS,
Comprising about
SIX HUNDRED ACRES.
KINGSLAND MANOR,

Adjoining Rutherfurd Park, N. J., seven miles from city.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, Oct. 15, on the premises, by order of E. W. KINGSLAND, Esq., Executor, the most attractive piece of property ever offered at public auction. The lands having been in the family for upward of 2.0 years, must be sold to divide the estate.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

For particulars, apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, mirrors, bronzes, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 57 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire and elegant household furniture, carpets, curtains, bronzes, &c., as furnished by A. T. Stewart & Co., W. & J. Sloane, Alexander Roux, Potter & Stymer, and other houses of best standing, comprising Axminster, medallion, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets; seven sets of very handsome Winter and lace curtains, in excellent condition; one suite of richly carved oak dining-room furniture; two suites of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, buhl cabinet, rosewood console, with large mirror, (Louis XVI. style,) by Roux; rosewood card and library table, costly hall hat-stand, with large mirror; 7 octave rosewood piano, round corners, carved legs, by Schutze & Ludolff; suite of black walnut bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, real bronze and ormolu clocks and statuettes, costly Dresden china figures and Sevres ornaments, together with oil-paintings by Schultz, Beirl, Stanley and others, and scarce proof engravings from paintings by Landseer, La Rocke, Faed, &c.; china, glassware and kitchen implements. The furniture can be seen two days before the sale by permits of the auctioneers.

George Cook, Auctioneer. Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, by order of assignees, household, cabinet and office furniture, &c.; also, second-hand furniture, bedding, paintings, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

300 gallons, in barrels, and 40 cases, one dozen each, black ink. Catalogues at sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M WETMORE Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustees.

New-York, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, July 30, 1868. n3-lawtoI5oct

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, AND OTHER ARTICLES, AT ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, &c.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns, and associations or individuals to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at a stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance Commanding Arsenal.

St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868.

BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS
AND FINE ART GALLERIES,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 10, and following days, at 9 o'clock A. M. each day.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL BOOK TRADE SALE will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 10, with the consignment of Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. The catalogue (of nearly 500 pages) is now ready, and contains consignments from most of the prominent publishing houses in the country; full lines of their best and most salable stock. All the books in the catalogue will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and sellers have the right to duplicate to any extent required. The sale will continue daily in the order of the catalogue, and close on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, with the sale of stationery.

Robert Somerville, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

FURNITURE OF THE OCEAN HOUSE, STATEN ISLAND.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction THURSDAY, Sept. 10, and FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., all of the elegant furniture in the Ocean House, formerly St. Julien, Staten Island, on Grant-st., between Tompkinsville and Stapleton Landing. The drawing and sitting rooms are fine, velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood suite in brocatel and plush, etagere, easy and rocking chairs, lounges, brocatel and lace curtains, black-walnut settees in moquet.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, walnut and chestnut suites, mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, sheets, counterpanes, towels, table sets, &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Desk, safes, settees, mirrors, lounges, oil-cloths, &c. Also a large assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture.

E. Pratt Stratton, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee, the lot of ground on the north side of Vesey-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 44 Vesey-st., being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 101 feet and 6 inches in depth. The premises have a new and very substantial party wall, 16 inches thick and five stories high, the full depth of the lot on the west side; the wall on the east side is also a party wall, 16 inches thick, running back 53 feet, and five stories high, both having a solid foundation 23 feet in the ground. There is also a large quantity of old brick on the premises which will be included in the sale. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 103 Lexington-av., near 27th-st., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, all in good order, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in damask and hair-cloth; rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Lunden & Fritz; damask window curtains, lace curtains, carved rosewood marble-top centre table, marble clock, rosewood quartettes, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, pillasses, carved oak marble-top sideboard, oak and black-walnut dining tables, oak dining chairs, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

358 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.

At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No 9, East River:

2,300 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

Cargo brig *C. H. Lord*, from Menton.

James Cagney, Auctioneer—Office 545 Washington-st.

SIX GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING machines, counters, shelving, 50 chairs, Herring's safe, cost $400; walnut office furniture, carpets, lounges, stoves, &c., of a first-class cloak and mantilla establishment, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 White-st., near Broadway. Absolute sale.

Joseph Hegeman & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 43 Tompkins-place, between Harrison and Degraw, Brooklyn, rosewood sofas, chairs, centre-tables, bookcase, books, lace curtains and shades, mahogany chamber sets, hair mattresses, bedding, extension table, oak marble-top buffet, chairs, china, cut glassware, refrigerator, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, &c.; also a few fine original paintings.

Robert Somerville, Auctioneer.
No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

WILL CLOSE OUT THIS DAY THE balance of superb oil-paintings, including the choicest portion of the catalogue; also a choice lot of fine Italian landscapes and figure paintings.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; can bring the best City reference from their last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 409 East 12th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELCH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as nurse in a first-class family; can bring up an infant on the bottle; is a good seamstress; also a young Protestant girl as a first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to take care of children or do chamberwork in a private family; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address No. 236 West 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of deserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation in a private family to take care of a baby; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take full charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook. Can be seen at No. 8 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. Five years' reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; no objection to assist with light chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress in a private family. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing. Can be seen at No. 101 East 28th-st., old No. 50.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress, who understands fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can bring the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 409 East 12th-st., rear house, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands all kinds of baking; no washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 East 29th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 317 East 5th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; is a quiet, competent person, and has the best of City reference. Address, all this week, K. D., Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American young woman, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on the machine. Can be seen at No. 473 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good city references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate cook; is a good baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 East 15th-st.; between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good family cook; best City references; ten years in the last situation. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as good waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; the best of reference. Call at No. 98 York-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED competent cook, who thoroughly understands her business; best City references given. Call at No. 179 West 11th-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children or do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer, and willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 436 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY Protestant woman a situation to nurse an infant; can take entire charge of it from its birth; or to attend a delicate lady, and would make herself generally useful to her; can be seen for three days at No. 321 West Forty-first-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION by a middle-aged Protestant woman, in a private family or institution; has had many years' experience in both; will be found a thorough and reliable housekeeper; reference from former employer. Call or address No. 41 West 47th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE FAMily by two young women; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they lived for three years. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION for her girl as chambermaid and nurse; she is honest, willing and obliging, and only parts with her in consequence of shutting up the house and going to travel. Call for two days at No. 16 Livingston-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or do chamberwork alone, or waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; best of reference given. Call at No. 592 2d-av., in the butcher's shop.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman; understands her business in all its branches; would take the position of housekeeper; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 25th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman with a baby six weeks old, would go as wet nurse; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City references. Call or address E. N., No. 344 East 13th-st. Ring 4th bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; operates perfectly on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the country preferred. Can be seen at Nos. 93 and 95 Elm-st., corner of Walker, Room 15, top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes; no objection to travel. None but those willing to give good wages need apply at No. 100 West 46th-st., for two days.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTable Protestant widow woman, a few ladies or gentlemen's washing; can produce the best of reference; terms moderate. Inquire for Mrs. MOOR, No. 310 West 44th-st., front building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman (Protestant,) a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork and plain sewing; best City reference. Apply No. 211 West 28th-st., top floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, employment by the day in private families. Address or call at No. 517 6th-av., in fancy store, for three days. Can furnish the highest reference if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and mind children; good City reference, and lady can be seen at No. 55 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as family seamstress; is a good operator; no objection to chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 365 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook in a private family: understands cooking in all its branches; best of reference. Apply at No. 299½ 6th-av.—confectioners store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; has undeniable reference. Call at or address No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress. Has three years' city reference. Call at No. 205 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a small family. Address, by note, R. W., northwest corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, in the drug store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF REspectability, a situation to do chamber work and sewing; best of city reference if required. Call at No. 513 6th-av., ring fourth bell to the left.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and has best of City reference. Call at No. 344 East 21st-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 236 EAST 29TH-ST., A FEW gentlemen's or small family's washing. Best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has lived eight years in one place; best City reference. Call at No. 35 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can give best reference. Can be seen at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, PROTestant English girl, a situation as nurse or waitress, in the City or country. Call or address at 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A young woman having lost her own baby, wishes one to nurse at her own residence. Call at 423 East 19th-st.

WANTED—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing by a first-class laundress. Call at No. 298 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer, in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 226 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress; unexceptionable references as such. Can be seen at No. 127 West 18th-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, REFINEMENT and experience desires a position to take charge of the household of a widower with children. Refer to, or address HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 5th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av. and 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City.

A YOUNG WOMAN THAT HAS HER own Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, will go out by the day, or take family sewing to her own house. Apply at her own house, No. 590 2d-av.

SIMMS' FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS Agency, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Men, boys and women to fill every capacity.

A LADY DESIRES A HOME IN A family where she can assist the mother and teach the children. Address Miss K., Post Office, Box 3,835.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE servants can be promptly supplied at the New-York Employment Office, 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has no objection to going a short ways in the country. He is kind and obliging, and very handy about a gentleman's place, and can come well recommended from the only family he has lived with since he came to this country. Call at No. 799 Washington-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an English married man of long experience; fully understands his profession in every department; can give the best of City references; would prefer a place with some glass or where improvements are to be made. Address H. D., at seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; can milk, and is a handy man around a gentleman's place; is not afraid to work; any gentleman wanting him on trial, if he is not the right kind of man, will charge no pay for his time; best City or country reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give over ten years' City reference from some of the first families for honesty and capability. Address for two days D. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 213 West 29th-st., which will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress a situation in any capacity where he can make himself generally useful; is a good penman and quick at figures. Address EMPLOYMENT, Box No. 124 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young man as coachman and gardener or groom; willing to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good driver, &c.; good reference. Call at 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as gardener, who also understands the care of horses; has the very best recommendations; can milk, if required. Call or address ROBT. QUAIT, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as gardener; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; will mind a cow if required; is willing and obliging; will make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant Scotchman; is married but a short time; would like a first-class place; the best of City references. Address, for two days, B. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man who understands his business in all its branches; also is a good, careful driver as coachman; best of reference. Address JOHN, Gardener, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man; best City reference for several years; understands his business well. Address Q. R., for one week, No. 823 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a reliable, sober, steady, industrious man; will make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address T. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man who has a practical knowledge of gardening and the general management of a first-class place. Address J. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A SITUation as coachman; best City reference. Call or address F. M., Demorest's carriage factory, No. 8 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; best of reference given; last employer can be seen. Call or address G. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for three days.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, T. Hind, H. Coleman, J. W. Leonard, Mrs. J. Winter and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TIME AND TIDE, AND THE SNOW BIRD.

NEW STADT THEATRE.
Nos 45 and 47 Bowery.
EGMONT. Principal character by by Mr. Hendricks.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz. MATINEE at 3 o'clock.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEW-ZEALAND.

A dispatch from Melbourne, dated Aug. 16, says that the Maori prisoners in New-Zealand have escaped. The natives had again risen in revolt, and troops were being forwarded to the island to quell the disturbances.

EUROPE.

It was reported on the Bourse in Paris yesterday that the Emperor had made a warlike speech to the troops at Chalons. The report, however, was subsequently denied.

MACKEY, the boy, 19 years of age, who was convicted in London of having murdered his mistress, was privately hanged at Newgate, yesterday.

GENERAL.

Late advices from Mexico represent that in the Department of Tepic matters have become comparatively quiet, and business has generally been resumed. Mazatlan, the seaport of Colima, is doing a thriving business, and new enterprises are daily being entered upon. In Guerrero, however, disturbances are of frequent occurrence, and highway robberies are the order of the day.

Ex-President PIERCE is dangerously sick at Concord, New-Hampshire.

On Sunday night a party of fifteen or twenty mounted ruffians rode into the town of Versailles, Kentucky, and commenced firing upon a party of negroes. The citizens soon got together and succeeded in driving off the raiders, capturing two of their number.

Mr. ANDREW J. HADLIFF, proprietor of a hotel in Muir, Ionia County, Mich., died suddenly on Thursday morning last, and an investigation revealed the fact that he was probably poisoned with strychnine. Suspicion rests upon his wife and a lumberman named WM. ROSECRANZ, who are reported to have been on terms of criminal intimacy.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, on Monday, the contract for completing the Hoosac Tunnel was awarded to Messrs. ODIORNE, GARDINER & Co., on condition that they deposit with the State Treasurer the sum of $500,000, in bonds, on or before the 12th inst.

Gen. BULLOCK, of Georgia, has decided that additional legislation will be required to legalize an election for Congressmen in that State during the present year, as the new Constitution provides that "after the year 1868" the election shall be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise provided by law; and the State laws provide that the election shall be held on the first Wednesday in October, 1861, and biennially thereafter.

The testimony in the *Dunderberg* disaster was concluded before the Local Inspectors at Detroit, on Saturday afternoon. From the evidence taken it appeared that the collision was the result of negligence on the part of JOHN LONGLEY, the second mate of the steamer *Empire State*, who was in charge of the vessel until a moment before the collision, at which time the master came on deck, but too late to avert the collision. Upon this point the testimony was unanimous, and at its conclusion the Board issued an order revoking LONGLEY's pilot license.

Last year two Germans purchased eighty acres of land in Southern Tennessee. This season they gathered strawberries enough from four acres to pay for the whole tract.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, has returned home from St. Catharines, Canada, with his health much improved. He will give all the assistance to the party during the campaign his strength will admit of.

The dormitories of Sharon Female College, seven miles from Canton, Miss., were burned a few nights ago. The inmates narrowly escaped, losing every thing but their night clothes.

JOHN BLYEW and GEORGE KINARD were the men who murdered the negro family named FOSTER, near Vanceburg, Ky., on Saturday night week. They were surrendered to the United States Marshal, and will be tried in the United States Court, where negro testimony can be given against them. FOSTER, his wife and mother, were killed outright, and the boy died of his wounds on Tuesday.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions at Pittsburg, Penn., on Saturday, a motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. J. L. RUTCHLER was argued before a full bench, and was granted. The defendant, a dentist, was convicted on the previous trial on a charge of outraging the person of a female while she was under the influence of chloroform, taken for the purpose of having some teeth extracted. The counsel for defendant claimed that the testimony adduced by the prosecution was not sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty, and said that, so confident were they at the close of the trial that the charge had not been established, that they had submitted the case without argument. They also referred to the character of the defendant, and also to the improbability of the statements of the prosecuting witness.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, a stranger approached a little girl named MARY MARMAN, who was sitting in front of her parents' residence, and asked her to point him out a certain street; she went with him for that purpose, and did not return. Yesterday morning her body, frightfully mutilated was found in a small pond in a brick yard. Although but six years of age, she had been horribly outraged. No clue to the stranger has yet been found.

Last Friday night, NELLIE O'CONNOR, a young white girl, a domestic in a family in Kentucky, ten miles from Louisville, was dragged from her bed by a party of ten men, carried into the woods, stripped of her clothing, and covered from head to foot with tar. The villains had neglected to provide themselves with feathers, and the victim was spared that indignity. After subjecting her to this shameful treatment, the scoundrels left her alone in the woods, half dead with fright and the ill-treatment she had received. She managed to reach a neighbor's house, where she was cared for.

The attack on the Quaker settlement of South Uniontown, in Logan County, Ky., on Saturday night, by the Kuklux Democracy, is represented to have been one of the most causeless ever perpetrated by that gang of cut-throats. The Quakers were peaceful non-combatants during the war, but steadfastly loyal to the Government. The Klan set fire to their large woolen factories and burnt them to the ground, involving a loss of over $200,000.

At the burning of a barn at Columbia, Penn., yesterday, a citizen named ISAAC DUCK was instantly killed and two firemen were wounded.

A German, his wife and his two children—a girl five years old and an infant boy—were found dead near their residence at Randolph Station, ten miles south of Louisville, Ky., on Saturday morning last. They were horribly mutilated, their brains having been beaten out and their bodies terribly gashed with an ax. The man was a German charcoal burner, and lived at some distance from any habitation. The dreadful deed was committed several days ago, as the bodies were putrified when found. The house was rifled of its contents, showing that robbery was the motive for the crime. A negro who professes great skill in curing disease is suspected of the crime.

As the medical department of the Freedmen's Bureau will cease, by act of Congress on the 1st of January next, Major Gen. EDWARD HATCH, Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana, issued an order on the 1st inst., directing that no more disabled, superannuated or destitute sick freed people from the rural parishes be admitted into the New-Orleans Freedmen's Hospital. The machinery of the civil Government being now in full operation in the State, they must be provided for by the civil authorities.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District held an immense meeting at the Wigwam in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue. Addresses were delivered by Gen. THOS. A. HITE, of Missouri, and others.

The President has been compelled to abandon his pleasure trip for the present, owing to the pressure of official duties, though he hopes on the 1st of October to leave Washington for a couple of weeks recreation at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, or a trip on a revenue cutter along the Atlantic coast as far as Boston.

Hon. DAVID A. BARNES, late one of the Judges of the Superior Court of North Carolina, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District of that State, at a Convention held in Plymouth on Saturday last.

A Baltimore paper reports that JEFFERSON DAVIS will be tendered the Presidency of Randolph Macon College, at Ashland, Va., "so soon as he is freed from the legal embarrassment by which he is now fettered.

Gov. SWANN has secured a sufficient number of delegates from Baltimore to the Democratic Convention in the Third District of Maryland, which meets to-day, to secure his nomination for Congress. An independent Democratic candidate will probably be run. In the Second District Mr. ARCHER's friends are said to have secured delegates sufficient to secure his renomination.

Republican State Conventions are to be held to-day in Massachusetts, Delaware and Kansas—the first in Worcester, the second in Dover, and the last in Topeka. The Massachusetts and Kansas Conventions will nominate State officers and electors. The Maryland Democrats will to-day hold conventions to make their nominations for Congress. The First District Convention meets at Salisbury, the Second at Towsontown, the Third in Baltimore, the Fourth at Hagerstown, and the Fifth at Ellicott City.

The Connecticut Republicans will make their nominations for Presidential Electors at a State Convention to be held in New-Haven to-morrow.

Gov. ENGLISH has given all railroad conductors in Connecticut "Special Police" commissions, thus enabling them to more completely govern the conduct of passengers.

The New-Haven papers deny that the new Naturalization law in Connecticut has been rendered valueless by an error in engrossing.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Nineteenth District, which met at Unadilla on the 3d inst., was not able to agree upon a candidate, and adjourned to meet again to-day, 9th inst.

A vessel recently arrived at Boston from an African voyage, which has proved rather unprofitable to the owners, from the fact that a large part of the gold dust received on the coast has proved to be little else than dross. The loss will amount to about $9,000.

The Board of Excise, at the meeting of yesterday, granted 102 new licenses and revoked seven for violation of the law. The Treasurer was directed to pay over the sum of $74,000 to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. The Sanitary Committee presented a lengthy report, embracing a complete history of the recent cattle plague, with many valuable facts and suggestions in relation thereto. The weekly letter of the Registrar of Vital Statistics declared the condition of the public health in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn very favorable.

The rate of taxation for City and County purposes for the current year, will be about $2 67 per $100.

There were no trials yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on account of the absence of witnesses, and an adjournment until Thursday morning was ordered.

Cotton declined materially yesterday on a more active trade. Breadstuffs were moderately dealt in. Wheat and Oats favored purchasers. Corn was dearer. Provisions were firmer and fairly active. Groceries were salable and steady. Freights quoted dull.

The Canvass in the West.

Whatever the West findeth to do, it does with all its heart. The magnitude of its opportunities and resources reacts upon the character of its people. Those who go there dwarfs grow to be giants, and those born there are as full, and generous, and free as their native prairies. It is not a section for small souls, or petty ideas, or peddling policies, or half-way measures of any sort. Nowhere is life more real—nowhere is it half so earnest; and these qualities animate and govern its politics.

Just now the West is preparing to finish the fight for the Union. It was lavish in its contributions of men and treasure to put down the rebellion, and it is not willing to see the fruits of victory handed quietly over to the rebels. It fought to secure the Union, and is resolved to preserve it. It kept down Copperheadism at home while fighting rebellion in the South, and it does not intend to allow the Copperheads to turn the tables or the rebels to bound back to power. It overcame Democracy in arms, and intends again to face it at the ballot-box.

The magnificent gathering at Indianapolis illustrates the energy and enthusiasm with which a State once supposed to be doubtful is bracing itself for the Fall work. Fifty thousand Republicans rallying at a single point to proclaim their devotion to the cause represented by GRANT and COLFAX, is not a spectacle that we can hope to witness at the East. We have imposing demonstrations, but none equal to this. Its numbers give it preëminence, but its real significance rests upon its representative character. The entire State helped to swell the display. The devoted loyalty, the sterling conviction, the unalterable purpose of the State had expression in its capital; and the effect will be felt far beyond its boundaries. The voice of Vermont has contributed to the activity of New-Jersey; and the example of Indiana will upon its neighbors. Ohio, of which PENDLETON despairs, will be stimulated to yet nobler effort; Illinois, awakened from its lethargy, will rival Indiana in the grandeur of its developments and the decisiveness of its vote. The entire West is in motion; and the council of 50,000 at Indianapolis will remind the States of how much each is expected to contribute to the grand result.

The very large proportion of "Boys in Blue" in the Indiana gathering justifies the confidence which has, from the first, been reposed in the readiness of soldiers to rally round the flag, now that it is threatened by the old enemy under other colors. Other men may possibly hesitate. Soldier politicians may forget the merits of the cause they contended for, and may consent to an ignominious surrender, in peace, of advantages acquired in war. But the rank and file are true as steel. No blandishments can blind them to the points in dispute; no arts can seduce them from the performance of duty. They drove DAVIS from Richmond, and they will not vote for the installation of SEYMOUR at Washington. They exacted a surrender from LEE at Appomattox, and will not listen to terms dictated from the White Sulphur Springs. They were in earnest in the battle against armed rebels, and they are equally in earnest in their hostility to the Copperheadism of the New-York Convention.

The Democratic expectation was that the West might be diverted from the real issue by a plausible presentation of the financial question. They hoped to hide the greybacks with greenbacks. But they will be disappointed. The West will not barter away the fruits of Union victory on any terms. It has its own ideas and preferences about bonds and currency; but these are as nothing, in its estimation, compared with the vital question which separates the parties. On that question the West is with the Republicans, as the progress of the canvass satisfactorily shows.

Black and White.

The Charleston controversy between white citizens and colored citizens is thus far in favor of the latter. They beat their antagonists both in temper and argument.

The whites were the beginners. They issued an address to their darker neighbors, dictatorial in its tone, and violent in its threats to those who in the coming election shall dare to vote the Republican ticket. In this document the specious promises and professions which constitute the cant of Democrats, when referring to the negro, were freely indulged. He was told that the white Southrons are his only true friends, and that they will continue their considerate care if he but obey their orders, and vote with the Democracy. Failing to do this, he was menaced with deprivation of employment, and even with peril to life. The general demand of the Southern whites was, in truth, broadly affirmed—that they alone shall rule the South, and that the blacks must submit to proscription and disfranchisement.

The blacks, in turn, promulgate a response, the more material portions of which we printed yesterday. They modestly remind the public that they are not the aggressors. They have been assailed, and now come forward with a defence. And as a defence, their address is conclusive. The vaunted friendship of those who once owned and still would control them is contrasted with the infamous Black Code enacted by the chivalry during the brief era of Johnsonian reconstruction. White power was then exerted cruelly and persistently. Offences for which whites were to be imprisoned were made capital when committed by negroes; the right of parents to their children was disregarded; provision for education was withheld; even the exercise of the negro's calling was dependent on white permission. Nominally free, the negroes were yet to be treated as bondmen and outcasts under cover of South Carolina laws. This single fact explodes the pretence of constant kindness, and justifies the jealousy with which the freedmen regard all attempts at encroachment on their present privileges.

They dwell on another fact which fastens upon the malcontent whites the responsibility for many evils of which they complain. The new Governments are not in their hand simply because they stood aloof from the work of reconstruction. They would have nothing to do with it. They refused to recognize the privileges it conferred, or to coöperate with other citizens in the application of its machinery. Nor were they passive. They were, as the colored address declares, "arrayed against the measures of reconstruction," which thus went into effect in spite of them. If the Legislature and the local Government are controlled by others, they have themselves to blame. "If your leading men had come forward and assured the country that you were sincere in your acceptance of restoration"—black says to white—"you could have polled a hundred thousand votes among the colored people of this State for Southern white men instead of Northern white men." And doubtless the statement is true. For the present state of things, therefore, the whites are mainly responsible. Of whatever discord it produces, they are the authors.

Mingled with moderation in this address, is very evident determination. The colored voters, having been driven into resistance by cruelty and injustice, do not intend to surrender all their advantages. They ask no special privileges, but they insist that their right to vote shall be unchallenged and that its exercise shall not be interfered with. The threats uttered by the whites in this respect are noticed quietly but firmly. "We cannot surrender the great palladium of our liberties—the ballot-box—for any consideration whatever," is the declaration with which the colored people meet the menaces of their opponents. They add that they will not be coerced into the support of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, let what may happen.

Considering the circumstances which have led to the publication of this address—the taunts and threats, the insolence and designs, of the aggressors—its general tone is as creditable as it is significant. The colored citizens of Charleston cannot be supposed to stand alone in their views and purposes. Their experience has been in the main the experience of their race throughout the South; and the determination they express to uphold rights acquired under the law is undoubtedly shared by their fellows. They are accessible to just and kindly influences, and with the help of these, "negro domination" may be stripped of its terrors. But they are conscious of the value of a vote, and are not likely to surrender it at the bidding of a class who would disfranchise and virtually enslave them.

The Legal-Tender Act.

We cannot understand what the *Nation* meant in declaring that the decision which it supposes will be made against the validity of this act by the Supreme Court of the United States, accords with equity, common sense and an exalted statesmanship, if it did not mean to advocate that result. The subject is too momentous in its consequences to the Union to allow of the careless use of such words of approval; but we should not have returned to the subject if the *Nation* had not assailed the act anew, and if the Democratic Convention of Massachusetts had not put forth the same heresy.

The *Nation* now alleges that the Constitution *prohibits* the issue of paper money as legal tender. Its position, to state it more precisely, is that of Judge DENIO, that the control of private contracts is, by the Constitution, reserved to the States, "and that they being prohibited from issuing paper money as a legal tender in payment of debts, there exists no power anywhere to do so." The argument of Judge DENIO on this point, the *Nation* says, is "unanswerable, and has not been answered." The Massachusetts resolve is "that gold and silver coin is the only constitutional legal tender." Now Judge DENIO, in his opinion, admits that

"The right to issue the obligations of the Government for money borrowed, or for property or services furnished for national purposes, is not and cannot be questioned. The form and denomination of such securities are matters which belong to the discretion of the Government making them; and if an issue could be raised upon the intent to have them circulate as the *representative of money*, I should still think it would be legally unobjectionable to so accommodate them to the business wants of the community as to make it the interest of the successive holders to continue them in circulation, and thus benefit the Treasury by deferring the time of their presentment for payment."

The question whether or not this "representative of money" which Judge DENIO admits may be lawfully issued by Congress, may be tenderable for debts in time of war, came up for decision before the Court of Appeals of this State in 1863, and its legality was sustained, six Judges, DAVIES, WRIGHT, EMOTT, ROSEKRANS, BALCOM and MARVIN, being in favor of the act, and two, DENIO and SELDEN, against it. This decision was one of the most memorable acts of the time, and contributed largely to success. The dissenting opinion of Judge DENIO is the one now under discussion.

Judge DENIO takes the ground in effect that however overwhelming may be the necessity of the Government in the emergency of war; however extensively the precious metals may have been expelled; however low may be the credit of the Government from the dangers by which it is pressed; and even if it be impossible to put down a great rebellion without resorting to the policy of legal tender, the Government must submit, and allow each State to proceed with the collection of debts in gold and silver, in its discretion, even although its effect would be to make the rebellion successful. The Judge insists that "the subject of private contracts, embracing the manner in which they may be made, and in which they may be discharged, lies within the domain of State legislation;" and, consequently, that the prohibition in the National Constitution on them against making paper tenderable, amouuts to a restriction on the National Government.

This extraordinary proposition that a restriction on the inferior Governments may be extended by construction to embrace the superior Government, although the latter was carefully omitted by the framers of the Constitution, derives no support from precedent or authority, for their universal tenor is, that as the superior Government might have been included expressly by those who had the command of all language, the omission to do so when the matter was under consideration creates the irresistible presumption that such was not the intent. No other restriction upon Congress is pretended. It is equally clear that the subject of private contracts is not wholly within the domain of State legislation. The subject of them when expressed in money, relates wholly to what is declared to be such by Congress, which frequently alters the standard, and to that extent the contract, even during peace. The question what and how much of each particular denomination of money may be tendered, has from the very origin of the Government been regulated by successive acts of Congress, commencing with the Administration of WASHINGTON and continued by all other Administrations down to the passage of the act of Feb. 25, 1862; and the ultimate discharge of all private contracts is a power lodged wholly with the National Government, to be exercised through a uniform system of bankruptcy. These result from the ordinary operations of the Government. The embargo which preceded our war with Great Britain, and the war itself affected or annulled all contracts, though made between citizens of the same State, which were based wholly on the continuation of full and peaceful relations with the foreign country. The United States retains its control over the rules of law applicable to such contracts, by granting appeals to the United States Courts. If the position of Judge DENIO and of the *Nation* were correct, that the restriction upon the States against their making paper a tender applies to the National Government, because the subject of private contracts lies within the domain of State legislation, it would be equally correct to insist that the restriction upon the States against their impairing the obligation of contracts applies to the General Government so far as such private contracts are concerned. They follow each other in the Constitution; they relate to the same subject matter; they were designed to remedy like mischiefs, and they stand on the same footing in most respects.

Now, it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the restriction upon the States against their imparing the obligation of contracts does not apply to the General Government. If it did, the value of coined money being once *regulated*, the standard could not be changed, as contracts would be equally affected; the right of Congress to discharge the debtor from his contracts could not have been exercised under the power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies; nor could the Congress have impaired in war those private contracts made in peace which affected the belligerent situation, and which a declaration of war now affects or annuls. The Constitution itself on its face supposes that there is one rule for peace and another and a different one for war. It provides, in effect, that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended when peace prevails, that no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; that no person out of the public force shall be held to answer for a capital crime, except on presentment or indictment in a time of peace. It is otherwise in war. The old apothegm that in war the laws are silent is erroneous. The true expression is that the laws of war supplant those of peace.

The most opulent nations during severe wars have been obliged to resort to paper money, made a tender—actually or in effect—and to refuse their aid to creditors in collecting debts in gold and silver. And when it is considered that the war lately waged called for a larger annual expenditure than had ever before been known in the experience of nations; that gold and silver had been long expelled as the fruit of the State bank system; that debts had been contracted under the system to enormous amounts; that it was impossible to supply the Government with the requisite means for its vast expenditure and compel the payment of debts in gold and silver without universal ruin to debtors, who constitute six or seven-tenths of our population, and that making the bills receivable for debts imparted the quality necessary for their circulation, it would seem that Congress would have been responsible for the destruction of the Union if it had not so changed its legal-tender acts as that those creditors who invoked the aid of the Government in war for the collection of dets should recover only such money as it was compelled to use in its own defence.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Coroner's jury have rendered a very tranquilizing verdict in the case of the young woman who died at GRINDLE's establishment a few days ago, under what were called "mysterious" circumstances. They practically exculpated the keeper of the place, but "censure" him for the "irregular method of conducting his business." Had they made a more searching investigation into the nature of the "business," and obtained from the Police authorities all the information they possess about it—and had they then rendered such a verdict as the law and public morals and human life demand—the respectable people of this City would have been better satisfied. What they mean by "irregular methods" of business is partially indicated by their recommendation that the Legislature pass an act whereby all such establishments shall be under the supervision and control of the Board of Health, or any other recognized authority. We made the same suggestion in this column last week; and we believe it would be an important step in the way of preventing the terrible occurrences that frequently take place in such establishments. A few months ago the Grand Jury called particular attention to houses of this character; and we trust that the Legislature at the coming session will pass a rigid law in regard to them. The medical faculty of the City ought to take hold of the subject.

Our Georgia correspondent, in his letter published this morning, explains the action of the Georgia Legislature in declaring the colored members ineligible.

The Chinese dignitaries who accompany Mr. BURLINGAME present their thanks to the American people for the courtesy and hospitality which they have everywhere received. From the day they set foot on American soil at San Francisco, until the eve of their departure from the Continent, they have been honored with the most distinguished consideration in all places and by all persons whom they have had the pleasure to meet, from the President and his Ministers to the local dignitaries, and from the State functionaries to private citizens of all ranks. These facts will be duly communicated to the Emperor.

The Democrats are carping about the Republican majority in Vermont last week. It seems it was not large enough to terrify them. It ought to have been three or four thousand more. Well, we have assurances from Vermont that they will be gratified in that respect in November by a GRANT majority over thirty thousand strong.

We are anxious to see what it was the acrimonious and Honorable Mr. ROEBUCK said about this country in his speech at the Sheffield banquet to REVERDY JOHNSON. Judging by the way the London *Times* and other papers take him to task for the language he used about Americans, we suppose he must have said something more than usually pungent. When the brief report of Mr. JOHNSON's speech reached us a few days ago by cable, we inferred from his reply to the irascible Member from Sheffield, that the latter had pronounced the American people to be "heterogenous," and perhaps had said that we were vitiated by the vices of foreign emigrants. At all events, Mr. JOHNSON replied to assertions of this kind, and showed that they were wrong. When we get Mr. ROEBUCK's ill-timed language we shall attend to him.

We are in the State Fair season. The New-England Fair at New-Haven has just closed; the Vermont Fair has just opened; and during the next few weeks there will be a series of Fairs in the Western and Middle States, including the State of New-York. These Fairs are advantageous to farmers, manufacturers and traders. They bring before the farmer the latest inventions in all departments of husbandry; they make him acquainted with the best breeds of stock; they furnish a display of the best productions of the soil, brought forth under the highest conditions of scientific culture. They are, of course, a great field for the inventors of new farm implements, and they make business brisk in the towns where they are held.

At the Vienna Schuetzenfest a few days ago, the Emperor, FRANCIS JOSEPH, tried his skill, and made such a remarkably good shot that he did not dare to attempt another trial for fear it might be a failure. At the Washington Schuetzenfest, a few days ago, President JOHNSON, after one admirable shot, made a second venture of his skill, and brought down his "bird" in the most beautiful manner. Why should not ANDY challenge FRANK to a great international trial of skill? He might become the Schuetzenkœnig of the world.

It has been supposed that the expulsion of the colored members from the Georgia Legislature would be followed by a similar step in all the other Southern Legislatures. In the Legislatures of South Carolina and Louisiana they are too strong to permit it. It would probably be attempted in the Legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas and North Carolina if they were in session. But before this thing can go any further, Gen. GRANT will have been elected President, and the Democracy will be on their good behavior.

The cable reports another uprising among the Maories, or Aboriginal race of the British colony of New Zealand. These wars are very much such affairs as our Indian wars on the Western Plains. It is only about two years since the last war was brought to an end, and it was a long, troublesome and costly little war. It was brought about by the English colonists in greed for the land occupied by the Maories, and the present outbreak doubtless has its origin in the same cause. The Aborigines of New Zealand now count about 50,000, and are as warlike as our Indians, but carry on their operations with more skill.

The importance of the Pacific Railroad to the commerce of the world and the spread of American power is beginning to penetrate the English mind, and is exciting something like a feeling of rivalry. The subject was brought under discussion a few days ago in the Geographical Section of the British Scientific Association by the reading of a paper on an "Overland Route through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific." The author of the paper urged that, if England did not stir in the matter the Pacific Railroad, now on the point of being completed, *would throw the carrying trade between the East and Europe entirely into the hands of the United States*. He therefore proposed the building of a railway wholly through British territory, and estimated the gold cost of it at $135,000,000. Upon the point of cost he said:

"We shall be told that such an outlay is far too great to be thought of. But what we have to consider is not merely the amount, but the object to be attained, and whether that is commensurate with the outlay. If the commercial supremacy of England is at stake—and that has been pretty clearly shown—what are seven-and-twenty millions compared with the sad downfall which must inevitably follow such a loss, and the decay and ruin of our country? Never was so large a sum of money more usefully, more wisely applied; and in vain might we ransack the history of our national debt to find a parallel."

The disgrace which has been brought upon the University Medical College by the revelation of the practices carried on in Amity-place by one of its graduates and one or more of its students, will doubtless compel the authorities of the College to take some cognizance of the facts. If they cannot take back diplomas which have already been delivered, they can at least refuse to confer them upon persons who give assurance of using them to bring dishonor upon the profession.

The two leading papers of Rhode Island are debating whether the City of New-York should be erected into a State by itself. They have not yet got so far as to discuss whether we ought to be annexed to Rhode Island.

A great revolution, as our Florentine correspondent well remarks, like that which took place in England in the time of HENRY VIII., and made such a tremendous hubbub in the world, is now taking place in Italy without attracting any especial attention of the "outsiders," owing, of course, to the vast number of other loud reports and to those "magnetic storms" of intelligence which sweep round the coasts of the two hemispheres every day. King VICTOR EMMANUEL is selling the property of the church in his Italian Kingdom. In this way he has already realized over 174,000,000 of francs, and the social revolution thus brought about is producing a great effect in that old peninsula. The Pope will never forgive the King of Italy, whose policy in regard to Pontifical Rome is ten times more deadly than that of the British heresiarch. The problem now worked out under the government of King VICTOR EMMANUEL is as full of change as that of any other nation in the world.

There is considerable of a current of Northern emigration to Virginia and other Southern States. One of the land agencies at Petersburg, Va., reports sales to Northern purchasers of about seventy-five farms in that vicinity since May last; and the same house has on file about 700 letters from parties residing in the Northern and Northwestern States making inquiry about lands, and expressing the desire to find suitable places. Virginia has it in her power to add 50,000 to her population, and $20,000,000 to her capital next year, from outside sources.

NAPOLEON III. manages to keep his garrisons in very good humor—one great point in French statesmanship. Late English papers describe the splendid military pageant of the review on the *fête* of the Napoleons. Forty thousand men passed before the Emperor—the National Guard marching by first, and then the regular regiments. The Empress and the Prince Imperial were also on the ground. The *fête* on the next day was a perfect carnival of free theatres, fireworks and other amusements, without end or measure, by land and water—one great feature of the whole saturnalia being that there was no drunken uproar in it, no case of stabbing or murder, while the people enjoyed themselves in an unrestrained and hearty manner. The scene would have been a complete success, if the man with the *Lanterne* had been allowed to make his appearance in it along with the rest.

Dr. BELLOWS, in advocating the abolition of the Irish Church, argues that it would tend to lessen the bitter feeling of the Irish in America and other places against England. The Doctor is too sanguine; for the Irish in this country never say anything about that Church. It is very likely that if it were done away with to-morrow, the Irish here and everywhere else would keep all their traditional feelings of dislike and jealousy of England—feelings that would still remain, even if England and Ireland were of the same religion—as at first. All peoples love to cherish their feuds; and these last long survive the causes that originally produced them. The Doctor will find that, even after the removal of a few Protestant bishops in Ireland, the Irish will not feel one whit more affectionate to the English Government.

The Nova Scotian Attorney-General WILKINS, who, in his repealing, appealing protest against the act of Union with Canada, tickled our annexationists by his exasperated hints against the United States, has spoiled all; for he declares he dreads the idea of annexation with the United States "above all things." If he dreads our fraternity more than he dislikes the Dominion *regimé*, "there is no more to be said"—and the Governor-General and Lieut.-Gov. DOYLE may sleep in peace, as far as the Attorney-General is concerned. The latter will carry on the Repeal, like O'CONNELL, in an orderly and peaceful way, and with the same result, very likely.

The *Turf and Field* mentions a meeting recently held in this City by a number of gentlemen, well known for their encouragement and love of field sports and athletic exercises, for the purpose of taking necessary steps in the formation of an athletic club, on the model (but on more of a comprehensive basis) of the London and Liverpool clubs. Among the sports introduced in the club will be walking, running, jumping, hurdle-racing, boxing, gymnastic exercises, cricket, base ball, ten pins and other athletic games. Some of these exercises, and particularly those first named in the list, ought to be universally encouraged in this country. Walking, running and jumping are among the most invigorating and wholesome of exercises, as well as the simplest, most convenient and least expensive.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE HIBERNICON.

Mr. MCEVOY's "Hibernicon" is the entertainment with which Mr. PIKE has thought fit to inaugurate the new Music Hall connected with his handsome theatre in Eighth-avenue. The opening occurred on Monday evening. The paint is barely dry about the place yet, and the galleries are still closed to the public. In size the new saloon resembles Irving Hall, but the decorations are of a much quieter character, gold and white being the predominating mixture. The floor is covered with movable camp chairs arranged in aisles, and a portable staging, with footlights, screens, &c., now occupy the western end of the hall. It is here that the Hibernicon devours time and canvass. The Hibernicon is not a new entertainment in New-York, but it is better than many that are newer. Those who saw it when Mr. MCEVOY previously unfurled it here, need no reminder of its character; the unfamiliar are recommended to try it once. As this, like most exhibitions, lives by the curiosity of the public, we shall not be unjust enough to attempt any description. It is barely necessary to state that the scenery and songs of Ireland are pretty thoroughly illustrated in the course of the exhibition. All that skillful painting and fair singing can do toward bringing the Green Isle home to its children in this country, is done. For the former, those who enjoy the Hibernicon have to thank Mr. MCEVOY; for the latter, if any thanks are due, they are to be divided between Miss TERESA MCKENNA, Miss MARIE DALTON, Miss JULIA DESMOND, Mme. LAVINE and Mr. CHARLES MCEVOY. But the paintings, we fancy, are more enjoyable than the vocalism; at least, the greatest bursts of applause seem to follow the recognition of familiar views in the panorama. A series of illuminated scenes and ingeniously dissolving transparencies, illustrative of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and of the life of St. Patrick, really merited the innocent enthusiasm they called forth. The descriptive introductory is delivered by Mr. JOHN T. ROWLAND. Mr. MCEVOY announces the Hibernicon for exhibition every evening and at a Saturday *matinée*. It is calculated to arouse the admiration and secure the attendance of every wearer of the green and hater of the red in New-York. N. B.—No English need apply.

Barney Williams in Response.

The columns of the TIMES being open to all who have a plea to present, room is accorded the following:

CARD FROM BARNEY WILLIAMS.

I am constrained to notice some remarks made about me by Judge BARNARD in a recent opinion.

A controversy has been for some time existing between a Receiver appointed by the Court, (Mr. JOHN A. DUFF,) and the widow of J. A. TRIMBLE and others interested, in regard to the Olympic Theatre. At the Receiver's request, the Judge permitted him to lease it to Mr. JAMES E. HAYES, the present occupant, and Mr. DUFF's son-in-law, for three years, at $15,000 per annum rent, although responsible offers had been made to give much more—one by myself, to pay as much as $25,000 and take a lease for five years. As the effect of the learned Judge's action is to lessen the income of a widow and orphans, the whole or great er part of $10,000 per year or $50,000 for the term, it naturally occurred to his mind that he should suggest some reason for his conduct. Therefore, he said in his opinion: "Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS swore for the defendant that $15,000 would be a fair rental, and afterward came forward for the plaintiff and offered $21,000 if he himself could have the lease: of course, under such a state of affidavit-making, I must not consider his statements as evidence for either party—either his affidavit or his offer was insincere.

The facts are these: Mr. DUFF asked me to make an affidavit, stating how much I would give as rent for the theatre, *without* scenery, properties, wardrobe, fixtures, &c. I complied with his request, and named $15,000. A few days afterward I was called on to compete for the theatre by a gentleman representing himself as having power in the matter, who gave me a list of fixtures, &c., which he said the lease would guarantee should remain as they were during the new term. The increase in my valuation was founded on the difference between a *furnished* and an *unfurnished* theatre. It required the ingenuity of a puzzled lawyer, sorely struggling for a reason, to discover any want of "sincerity" in either my affidavit or my statement. The sincerity of my offer could easily have been tested by the Judge, if he really intended that the property should be let to the *highest* bidder. He well knows that I was abundantly responsible, and would have given any security required.

The learned Judge tries to excuse the lease to Mr. HAYES because he had expended $12,000 for permanent improvements, and for scenery and decorations about $9,000. It is quite evident that the Judge is not posted in theatrical matters, or he would have known that the improvements and scenery were actually necessary, and their expenditures, as he might easily have ascertained, assisted in realizing a profit of about one hundred thousand dollars during the past season. The property at the end of the lease was the landlord's, and if the permanent improvements increased the value of the rental, that was what all parties expected.

It strikes me that as the Receiver's duty was to get the highest rent he could, and as the theatre was open for competition, I have a perfect right to bid, and if the estate could get from me $10,000 more yearly than from Mr. HAYES, the Court, as guardian of the estate, should have been highly gratified; but not being entirely familiar with the details of law business, as now conducted in the Courts, perhaps my notions on the subject are too old-fashioned for this progressive era.

I dislike being compelled thus to address the public, but am unwilling to lose any part of the favor they have so long shown me. I have stated above the true facts, and all the facts, and know that they cannot be gainsaid now or hereafter.

The Public's faithful servant,
BARNEY WILLIAMS.

STADT THEATRE.

Mr. HERMANN HENDRICKS appears to have made a very good impression upon the German public that frequents the Stadt Theatre. He has followed up his very successful *début* with what Mr. POMEROY would probably call several "red-hot" performances. Such characters as *William Tell*, the dual *rôle* in Dr. RAUPACH's drama of "Die Schule des Lebens," and the *Prince* in CALDERON's "Leben ein Traum," have proven the resources of his talent and the diversity of his style. The contrastive delineations required of the actor in Dr. RAUPACH's drama were quite successfully supplied by Mr. HENDRICKS. This piece has been repeatedly acted on the English stage under different names. Miss AVONIA JONES produced it under the name of "Garcia," and an English version of the play by a Mr. FILMORE was acted at Wallack's three or four Summers ago. In its English guises the character of the hero was considerably reduced, in order that the lady star who personated the heroine might shine with less danger of eclipse. It can scarcely be necessary to repeat the motive of the drama. It is the story of a romantic young King of Navarre, that, under the name and disguise of a tradesman, woed, won and wedded a Spanish Princess, who, in fleeing from her paternal roof, encountered certain perils from which the King rescued her. The poor girl has to endure many sore distresses in the course of the play—not the least of which are caused by the King in his process of subduing the willful temper of his bride. If any playgoer be disposed to doubt the effect of an intelligent new eye and new mind brought to bear even on the stalest theatrical material, he should test that effect by seeing Mr. HENDRICKS in "The School of Life." One of the main attractions of Mr. HENDRICK's performances is that he seems to look upon his characters with his own unassisted eyes, and not through the spectacles of tradition; and his mannerisms, not being familiar mannerisms, do not strike us unpleasantly. The comparatively superficial nature of the two parts he has to personate in the above drama loses something of its unnatural savageness through the variety and vivacity of this actor's performance. Mr. HENDRICKS has, we should think, an advantage in his nationality for a part so stilted in its conception. He has other advantages, too, in the expressiveness of his face, and in the freedom and spirited nature of his gesticulation and movements, which stand him in excellent stead in such a part as that of *Don Ramiro*, where it requires all the counterpoise of personal graces and all the excuse of fervid passion, and of repentant love, to palliate his acts, such, indeed, as few dramatists have ever ventured to lay upon a hero who was meant to carry with him the sympathies of the audience. Mr. HENDRICKS is not any too well supported; but then it appears to be impossible to enjoy a German performance in this City where more than two or three of the *dramatis personæ* are adequately represented. This evening Mr. HENDRICKS is announced to appear in "Egmont."

TELEGRAMS.

Escape of the Maori Prisoners in New-Zealand.

Another Insurrection Broken Out Among the Natives.

Execution of a Boy Murderer in London.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Escape of the Maori Prisoners—Another Insurrection.

MELBOURNE, Sunday, Aug. 16. via LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Maori prisoners have escaped, and the natives of New-Zealand have again risen in insurrection. The extent of the rising is unknown. Troops are being hurried to the island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Boy Hung at Newgate for Murder—The Cabmen's Strike.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The boy MACKAY, 19 years of age, was hanged to-day at Newgate, within the walls of the prison, for the murder of his mistress in this city. The only persons present were the officers of the law and a few members of the Press. This is the first private execution which has taken place in London under the new law concerning capital punishment.

The strike of the cabmen continues, and causes great inconvenience to the public. The Press strongly denounce the action of the drivers, whose proceedings, however, have so far been orderly.

Mr. Roebuck and the London Times on American Questions.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The *Times* to-day publishes a letter from Mr. ROEBUCK, M. P., in which that gentleman justifies and reaffirms the language used by him in regard to the United States at the Sheffield Cutlers' dinner.

The *Times* replies to Mr. ROEBUCK, and in the course of its article administers the following rebuke: "In a public reception given to the representative of the United States, when it was the object of all present to cultivate a feeling of good will, it was an injury to both countries for a man in Mr. ROEBUCK's position to use the language of vehement disparagement. We only hope that Mr. JOHNSON will not fail to notice that the insult has been repudiated by English public opinion with entire unanimity. He may form an idea of the honor in which we hold his country by the prompt recoil from Mr. ROEBUCK's words he everywhere witnesses."

The Challenge of the American Yacht Sappho Declined.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The proposed race between the American yacht *Sappho* and the English yacht *Aline* will not occur. Capt. BALDWIN, of the *Sappho*, challenged the *Aline* to a race across the channel, from Cowes to Cherbourg, France, and return, for a purse of £50. The *Aline* is to be laid up for the season, and her owner has, therefore, declined to enter her for the race.

The Eclipse of the Sun—Scientific Observations in Asia.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Telegrams have been received here announcing the complete success of the expedition of German gentlemen who went to Asia to make observations on the recent total eclipse of the sun. They chose the best possible place for their experiments, namely, Aden, in Arabia, and were supplied with photographic instruments and other scientific apparatus.

The dispatches mention that six photographic views of the eclipse were obtained, four of which were perfect.

Newspaper Comments on Our Indian Policy.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The *Times* this morning has an editorial on Indian Affairs in the United States. It speaks of the policy toward the red men as one of consideration and forbearance between contending races, but so costly as not much longer to be pursued.

Doncaster Races—First Day.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Doncaster September meeting commenced to-day. The weather was rainy and the track heavy. The attendance was not large. The following is the result of the principal races:

Fitzwilliam Stakes—*Bluegown* 1, *Evelina* 2, *Vespasian* 3. Seven started. The betting was 2 to 1 on *Bluegown*, 15 to 1 against *Evelina*, and 3 to 1 against *Vespasian*.

Champagne Stakes—HAWLEY's sister to *Rosicrucian* 1, *Belladrum* 2, *Chatelherault* 3. Four started. Betting, 8 to 1 against sister to *Rosicrucian*, 5 to 1 on *Belladrum*, 12 to 1 against *Chatelherault*.

Glasgow Stakes—*Achiever* 1, *Conjuror* 2, *Fecialis* 3. Betting, 3 to 1 against *Achiever*, even on *Conjuror*, 2 to 1 against *Fecialis*.

Great Yorkshire Handicap—*Romping Girl* 1, *Nyanza* 2, *Tabouret* 3, *The Palmer* 4. Ten started. Betting, 3 to 1 against *Romping Girl*, 8 to 1 against *Nyanza*, 5 to 1 against *Tabouret*, 8 to 1 against *The Palmer*.

Clumber Plate—*Vespasian* 1, *The Palmer* 2. Only two started.

FRANCE.

A Warlike Speech Attributed to the Emperor and afterward Denied.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

A temporary depression of Rentes was caused on the Bourse to-day, by a rumor that the Emperor had made a warlike speech to the troops at Chalons. But the report was soon denied, and pronounced to be without foundation.

GERMANY.

King William of Prussia on an Inspecting Tour.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

King WILLIAM of Prussia, with a large staff of officers, has left this city on a tour of military inspection through the North German States. He arrived to-day at Dresden, where he was received by the King of Saxony, and conducted to the Royal palace.

BELGIUM.

Dangerous Illness of the Duke of Brabant.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Duke of Brabant, heir to the crown, is growing worse, and it is feared he cannot live through the night.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The House yesterday unseated a member from the Parish of Orleans on the ground of ineligibility, and seated in his stead his Radical opponent, notwithstanding he was defeated by an indisputable majority of over three hundred. To-day the House reconsidered its action in the case, and adopted the majority report of the Election Committee, which declares the Democratic member ineligible, and returns the election to the people. This is the first retrograde action on the part of the Legislature noted thus far.

The Republican demonstration announced to take place to-morrow has been postponed until the 12th instant.

MEXICO.

Resumption of Business at Mazatlan—Revolt Against the Government of Garsa—Frequent Robberies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 8.

Advices have been received here from Colima, Mexico, to the 15th of August. Great improvement in the affairs of that State and the State of Guerrero is noticed, a general resumption of business having taken place. Mazatlan, the seaport of Colima, has become of considerable importance since the opposition line of steamers from San Francisco have regularly touched there. Many buildings have been put up and new business agencies established. A line of stages from Tepic to the City of Mexico will commence running regularly about the middle of October next, making the trip in seven days.

Another revolution had broken out in the State of Tamaulipas—CONALES, GOMEZ, VEGAS and CORONADA having revolted against the Government of GARSA.

Provisions were scarce in several of the States, and a famine was threatened. In the State of Guerrero beans were nine cents a pound and corn $2 a bushel.

Gen. ALMONTE had protested against the confiscation of all his property, a part of it being owned by his wife and children in their own right. The matter was to be investigated.

A man named ANGEL MIRAMON, suspected of being a brother to the Gen. MIRAMON executed at Queretaro, has been arrested at Humanta, he having arrived from Havana without a passport.

The stages are regularly robbed on the principal high road. The only department in which travelers are secure from robbers is that of Tepic, Gen. LOSADA having lately issued a decree which had effectually driven the bandits from his Department.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Mass Meeting of Trades Unions at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

A large mass meeting of the various Trades Unions of Albany was held here to-night to express their sympathy with the bricklayers' strike in New-York. Previous to the meeting the Unions paraded the streets with hundreds of torchlights and transparencies. The procession was over half a mile long. After arriving at the Capitol, the meeting was addressed by a delegation from the mechanics of New-York, consisting of FREDERICK HEWLETT, ALEXANDER TROUP and JOHN W. BROWNING, and by JOHN MCKINNEY, of Albany. The speakers were heartily applauded. The resolutions recognize the struggle of the Bricklayers' Union of New-York as a battle fought for the rights of labor on this continent, and pledge the workingmen of Albany to sustain them until they triumph; condemn the arrest and coercion of the bricklayers of Morrisania, and promise, if the law can be construed to make it a crime for workingmen to meet and counsel together, to agitate the question until such a tyrannical law is swept from the statute-books; thank Congress and the State Legislatures that have passed the Eight-hour law, and call upon them to enforce it; denounce Gen. SCHOFIELD for reducing the wages of Government employes, and hail with pleasure Attorney-General EVARTS' opinion that Congress legislated on the reduction of hours of labor, and not of wages; recommend the labor organizations of the State to hold mass meetings to ratify the platform of the National Labor Union, and to elect delegates to the session of that body meeting in New-York, Sept. 21; denounce the low wages and long hours for girls and women, and recommend them to learn trades and join the Labor Unions, or use other honorable means to compel men to render unto every woman according to her works.

The meeting adjourned after a late hour. Over 3,000 people were present, and the meeting was as orderly as any ever held in this city.

A Rebel Raid on the Town of Versailles, Ky.—The Raiders Driven Off.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

A company of fifteen or twenty mounted men entered the town of Versailles, Ky., last Sunday, firing upon a number of negroes. The inhabitants of the town soon organized and returned the fire. The assailants were driven off, losing two of their number by capture, and several were slightly wounded.

The Christmas Mill, three miles from the city, has been on one or two occasions surrounded by armed negroes, with the evident intention of taking forcible possession of it. The employes of the mill opened fire upon the negroes, driving them off and wounding one in the heel.

A servant girl named NELLIE CONNOR, living on the Salt River Road, was dragged from her home a few nights since by a body of ten men and stripped and tarred.

Frightful Murder in Philadelphia—A Little Girl Outraged and Killed by a Stranger.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

A frightful murder has just come to light here. On Sunday evening last, MARY MARMAN, aged six years, residing with her parents in the northern part of the city, while sitting in front of the house with her mother, was accosted by a strange man, who asked the direction of a certain street. The mother sent the child to show him, as it was only a few steps off, and the child was not heard from until to-day, when found in a brick pond, outraged, arm dislocated and severe cuts on her body. No clue has been obtained of the murderer.

The Vermont State Fair at Burlington—Large Number of Entries.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Vermont State Fair opens at this place to-day. The largest number of entries have been made that have ever been presented the day previous to the fair. Much of the stock exhibited at the New-England Fair has already arrived, and more is expected this morning. The State is more largely represented from all sections than is usual. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday spirited races are to take place. The horses, cattle and agricultural departments of the exhibition are finely represented. It promises to be the most successful fair of the Society. Additional accommodations for stock have already been commenced.

Another Minor Planet Discovered by Prof. Watson, of Detroit.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Prof. WATSON, of the Detroit Observatory, announces the discovery of another minor planet, which shines like a star of the tenth magnitude. At 3 o'clock this morning it was situated—right ascension—5° 18′ declination, 3° 40′ south. Apparent daily motion, forty-five seconds' time retrograde, and right ascension, seven minutes south, in declination.

Ex-President Pierce Dangerously Sick at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Ex-President PIERCE lies dangerously sick in this city. He was taken ill on Friday last—was more comfortable on Sunday and Monday morning, but in the afternoon and last night was much worse.

Speaker Colfax and Other Excursionists at Denver.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

A Denver dispatch says that Prof. AGASSIZ and Senator CONKLIN and party reached that place safely on yesterday. They would remain there for a few days.

SCHUYLER COLFAX and party were to leave for Cheyenne with a military escort.

A Boy Killed with a Stone in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Yesterday afternoon two small boys, named ALONSO LYCHNER and CHARLES SWAB, aged eight and ten years respectively, were engaged in a fight, when the latter struck the former with a stone weighing about two pounds, and broke his neck. SWAB has been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE TURF.

The Springfield Club Races—A Good Day's Sport.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Fall meeting of the Springfield Club opened to-day, successfully. The first race was for all horses that had never beaten 2:50, to harness, mile heats, best three in five, $200 to first horse, $100 to second, $50 to third, and was won by *John*, entered by C. P. MAY, in three straight heats; J. H. PHELPS' *Dutch Boy*, second; J. H. MARTINS' *Twang*, third. Time—2:38¼, 2:37¼, 2:38¼. Eight horses started.

The second trot was open to all horses owned in Hampden County, mile heats, best three in five; $150 to first horse, $50 to second. *Brown Mare*, entered by E. C. ROBINSON, won. *Gen. Sheridan*, second; *Calamity*, third. Time—2:49, 2:44½, 2:48½, 2:47¼. Four started.

The third was a running race—a handicap sweepstakes of $50 for all ages, half forfeit, and $10 if declared, $400 added, one mile and a quarter, the second horse to save his stake. Ten horses were entered, but only three ran. D. MCDANIELS' ch. f. *Lizzie Rogers*, was the winner, closely followed by *Climax*, entered by R. B. FORBES, Jr. Time—2:16¾.

A premium was offered for another running race, but it did not fill.

The day's sport closed with a trot for all horses that had never beaten 2:35, to harness, mile heats, best three in five; $350 to the first horse and $150 to the second. The trot was won by *Belle Strickland*, entered by H. BRADLEY, in three straight heats; *James Morgan*, second; *Britain*, third. Time, 2:37¼, 2:38, 2:34¼.

The programme for to-morrow consists of a hurdle race, a dash of one mile and a quarter; also, trotting for horses that have never beaten three minutes, for which class there are seventeen entries; for horses that have never beaten 2:40, for which there are seven entries, and for horses that have never beaten 2:30, for which there are six entries.

Suffolk Park Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

At Suffolk Park to-day, in the race of mile heats, the summary was as follows:

Littlefield	1	2	1	1
Harry D.	2	1	2	2
Elizabeth	4	4	3	3
Gilford	3	3	4	4

Time—2:35¼, 2:35, 2:36, 2:39¼.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Trial of Whalen for the Murder of D'Arcy McGee.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The trial of WHALEN was resumed to-day. Constables JORDON and PINARD stated how their attention was first directed to LA CROX. They brought him to town, and he pointed out the spot where he saw a man shot, and described the particulars of the tragedy. LA CROX is an ignorant Frenchman, and showed he was extremely unwilling or afraid to come forward in the matter, but that his first statement of the circumstances connected with the murder closely agree with his evidence given yesterday.

Witnesses testified to WHALEN's mysterious and suspicious movements in the Parliament House on the night of the murder.

Mr. J. J. MCGEE testified to WHALEN's visits to his brother's house on the morning of the 2d of January under an assumed name.

Mr. BUCKLEY (a messenger in the House) gave evidence tending to shield WHALEN. He said he suspected another man whom he had seen lurking around the house.

It is believed here that BUCKLEY will be arraigned himself.

Other witnesses were examined, all of whose testimony, although circumstantial, points strongly to WHALEN as the perpetrator of the crime. The Court adjourned at 6 o'clock, to meet again to-morrow. The Crown counsel appear to feel fully satisfied that evidence will be produced to convict WHALEN, while the counsel for the defence expect to break it down, and they are equally confident WHALEN will be acquitted. There are said to be seven Orangemen on the jury. Mr. O'REILLY defends his challenging of Roman Catholic jurors, on the ground, as he alleges, of a well-known sympathy on the part of the many Roman Catholics in this neighborhood with WHALEN. The refusal of Chief Justice RICHARDS to allow a peremptory challenge of jurors, it is thought by many lawyers here, will furnish ample grounds for an appeal for a new trial, in the event of its being found necessary to do so by a verdict against the prisoner. The excitement has been very great.

Examination of the Express Robbers in Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Express robbery extradition case was up again this afternoon. The Magistrate promised a decision in the Den-Thompson case to-morrow. MORTON and CHARLES E. THOMPSON were remanded until Thursday.

A memorial from the distressed people of Red River was presented to the City Council last night asking for relief.

Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and Hon. JAMES M. MASON are here.

Congressional Nomination.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated J. THOMAS SPRIGG, of Utica, for Representative in Congress, by a vote of 54 to 27 for GEORGE R. SANFORD. HENRY O. SOUTHWORTH, of Rome, was nominated for District-Attorney, and ST. PIERRE JERRED for Justice of Sessions. The nomination of Mr. SPRIGG, by a decisive majority, follows an animated contest. Cannons were fired in honor of his nomination.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Democratic Convention of Erie County, this afternoon, nominated by acclamation Hon. ISAAC A. VERPLANCK, the present Judge of the Superior Court, for Congress, Hon. STEPHEN LOCKWOOD for County Judge, and EDWIN THAYER for District-Attorney.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The "Boys in Blue" of this city held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Music Hall this evening, after which two Grant and Colfax banners were raised—one across Main-street, and the other in front of the *Courant* office.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Nevada Democratic State Convention met yesterday at Carson City and nominated W. F. ANDERSON, of Lander County, for Congress, and R. H. TAYLOR and H. P. CLAYTON Judges of the Supreme Court. Presidential electors were also nominated.

GARDINER, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Republicans of Pittston, Gardiner and adjoining towns held a mass meeting at Pittston this evening. Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, and Hon. LUCIUS CHANDLER delivered addresses.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Republican Convention met this afternoon and nominated unanimously B. F. WHITTEMORE to Congress from the First District.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

P. RAFFERTY was nominated for Congress to-day by the Fourth District Democratic Convention at Morristown.

READING, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Berks County Democratic Convention to-day nominated for Congress Hon. J. LAWRENCE GETZ.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The gathering of delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in this city to-morrow, is quite large. The hotels are filled to overflowing, and many have to trust to luck for bed and board. It is generally conceded that there will be no contest for Governor, and that Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN will be nominated for that office on the first ballot. For the office of Lieutenant-Governor there are several candidates, among whom are A. C. MAYHEW, of Milford; CHARLES ADAMS, JR., of North Brookfield; JOSEPH TUCKER, of Lennox; WHITING GRISWOLD, of Greenfield, and C. E. STEVENS, of Ware. The name of Dr. LORING has also been mentioned. There was a mass meeting of the delegates and others to-night, at which speeches were made by Gen. B. F. BUTLER, RICHARD H. DANA, JR., EDWARD L. PIERCE and Hon. HARVEY JEWELL. Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL will preside over the Convention to-morrow.

Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1868.

SIR: The following report appeared in your journal on the 4th inst:

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

JOSEPH KEEPERS, of No. 103 West Twenty-first-street, caused the arrest of CHARLES N. PAULSON and JOSEPH DAVIES, yesterday, by Officer MULLER, of the Fourth Ward, on a charge of assaulting him with intent to steal as pickpockets. The complainant was standing in a crowd in front of No. 303 Water-street, occupied by JOHN ALLEN, the "wickedest man," when the prisoners came up behind him and began rumaging in his pockets for plunder. The officer saw the men "go through" their intended victim, and stopped their proceedings by informing KEEPERS of his danger. When arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday afternoon, both of the accused were held for trial at the Special Sessions.

I wish to state emphatically that the arrest was entirely unwarranted on the part of the officer who made it. The circumstances of the case are as follows: On the afternoon in question I was in JOHN ALLEN's dance-house in Water-street, having been attracted there by the announcement of a prayer-meeting which was to be held on the premises, and while standing within the building witnessing the proceedings, the officer, MULLER, came up and arrested me and a young man whose name I believe was JOSEHH DAVIES, but whom I had never seen before the afternoon in question. I have to-day undergone an examination at the Court of Special Sessions and have been honorably acquitted, and the ubiquitous and officious officer who made the arrest without the least grounds, has received at the hands of the Court a well-deserved rebuke. I trust, Mr. Editor, in justice to a respectable citizen, you will give this a place in your paper.

Yours respectfully, C. N. PAULSEN,
No. 14 Warren-street, New-York.

A Card.

I find from letters received from numerous parties, that it is inferred that I am ready to make contracts and give franchises in the name of the Government of China. I beg to say that while with my associates I have exercised the broadest spirit of inquiry, I have refrained from doing anything of the kind. ANSON BURLINGAME.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE FRENCH STEAMER.—To prevent anxiety among the friends of passengers on board the *Napoleon III.*, the next due steamer of the French transatlantic line, we are requested to state that she was detained in dock at Havre, two days beyond her regular time, by unusually low tides, and that she sailed from Brest only on Monday the 31st of August, late in the afternoon.

For sunburns, freckles and blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion."—*Advt.*

PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" for THE TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. 25 cents per cake.—*Advt.*

PHALON's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advt.*

"A new era in the retail men's furnishing trade." See, under "Dry Goods," inside. LOOK, GENTLEMEN.—*Advertisement.*

An Excellent Article.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranted to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

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American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A New, Stylish and Elegant Hat. TERRY'S, No. 19 Union-square.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

STRANG—DEPEW.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 2, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, ALBERT STRANG, M. D., of New-York, to KATE, daughter of Isaac Depew, Esq., of Peekskill.

VAN NOSTRAND—DAY.—At New-Durham, N. J., on on Monday, Sept. 7, by Rev. W. D. Wright, Mr. CHARLIE VAN NOSTRAND to Miss ADDIE D. DAY.

WILLIAMS—COOLEY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., J. A. WILLIAMS, M. D., of Illinois, to FANNIE, youngest daughter of the late Henry A. Cooley, of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 8, JOHN BROWN, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 27 East Jersey-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 6, at his residence, corner of 2d-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn, CHARLES CHRISTMAS, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 9, from Christ's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., at 3 o'clock.

CURTIS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 8, Miss EMMA CURTIS, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles Halsey, Clinton-av., northeast corner of Willoughby-av., Brooklyn.

CALLENDER.—At Milton, on Hudson, on Monday, Sept. 7, Mr. ALEXANDER CALLENDER, late of Liverpool.

COOPER.—On Monday, Sept. 7, ISAIAH S. COOPER, aged 38 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 303 Front-st.

CAMPFIELD.—Suddenly, at Bellows' Falls, Vt., Rev. NATHAN P. CAMPFIELD, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Cazenovia, N. Y., aged 30 years.

COUCH.—At Southport, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 7, WILLIAM COUCH, Esq., of this City, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Brick Church, corner of 37th-st. and 5th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 10, at 2 P. M.

DINGLEY.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 6, after a short illness, CHARLES DINGLEY, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Baker Council No. 11, U. S. A., also the members of John Hancock Lodge, F. & A. M., and the members of the New-England Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Broome, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 1½ P. M.

DENIKE.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 2½ A. M., ADELINE, wife of Col. Abraham Denike.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

DU BOIS.—At West Randolph, Vt., on Sunday morning, Sept. 6, of dropsy of the brain, WILLIE HENRY, only son of Wm. H. and Anne E. Dubois, aged 4 years, 1 month and 22 days.

HARDENBERG.—Suddenly, at White Haven, Penn., ANNIE E., wife of J. V. Hardenberg.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, Dr. Thomas F. Morris, corner of South 7th and Jersey-av., Jersey City, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HARTSHORN.—At Portland, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 7, CHARLES H., son of Edward M. and Louise W. Hartshorn, aged 10 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place at All Saints Memorial Church, in the Highlands, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 11½ o'clock.

LYON.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Sept. 4, HENRY C. LYON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 102 West 50th-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LE ROY.—At Newport, R. I., on Saturday, Sept. 5, JOHN BRIDGE LE ROY, infant son of Stuyvesant and Pauline W. Le Roy, aged 3 months and 20 days.

MANN.—Suddenly, at Auburn, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 6, Hon. ABIJAH MANN, JR., in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family and members of the Bar are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 126 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

MCMILLAN.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 8, ARTHUR HENDERSON, son of Dr. Charles and Emeline Arthur McMillan, in the 8th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 4 East 34th-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2½ P. M.

SWANY.—On Monday, Sept. 7, FRANK W. SWANY, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

WYANT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 8, Mr. GEORGE M. WYANT, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 344 West 35th-st.

YOUNGS.—At Lockport, on Monday, Sept. 7, SUSIE P., daughter of William Youngs, aged 17 years and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from her brother's house, No. 167 7th-av., next Thursday at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DIXON'S RECOMMENDATION
(should have been)
as follows on
HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

HERNIA, CAN IT BE CURED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY THAN DR. SHERMAN'S CURATIVES?

What shall we say of a man who boldly announces, from his office in the Astor House, a Radical Cure Truss to close up, without puncturing, the canal through which the bowel descends. There is such a person in this City, and he receives Thousands of Dollars from his dupes. We ask the question of every educated physician and surgeon throughout the world, is this Radical Cure Truss not the most inhuman device for the torture of suffering humanity ever invented? There is but one answer. The man who thus advertises a Radical Cure Truss, in the face of the advanced sciences of the day, is a shameless fellow and must meet his deserts. Since the great fame of Dr. J. A. SHERMAN is within the knowledge of all suffering from Rupture, they are crowding to him daily in large numbers to reap the benefit of his assistance in the adaptation of his Curatives to meet their peculiar wants. Dr. SHERMAN is a resource that gives us great comfort; we send him our patients with perfect confidence, and we advise all our brethren to do likewise. What better evidence can be given in favor of Dr. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURATIVES than such positive and ample statement as the above, (presumed, so justly, to be given by that polite, profound, indefatigable student and erudite writer and commentator on the new theories of the times.)

Dr. SHERMAN would respectfully inform those persons disposed to visit him, from the unsolicited and powerful comments of Dr. Dixon, that he will be found at his only office, No. 697 Broadway.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—These three medicines will cure Consumption. The Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels. The Seaweed Tonic helps to dissolve the food, throws out the gastric juice, and helps the food to digest before it sours in the stomach, and causes a good appetite.

The Pulmonic Syrup makes good rich blood. All three of these medicines are required at the same time. This is the only way to cure Consumption. A patient must begin to grow in flesh before matter will ripen in the lungs and heal them up.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

CRICKET.
ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN
vs.
TWENTY-TWO OF NEW-YORK.

This great match will come off on the grounds of the St. George's Club, West Hoboken, Sept. 16, 17 and 18. Admission tickets, 50c.; match tickets, $1.

Take Hoboken Ferry and horse-cars, or Morris and Essex Railroad to far end of the Tunnel; also Jersey City horse-cars to Five Corners.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Dr. DILLENBACK, of Boston, author of a work on Consumption, Diseases of the Throat, Catarrh, &c., and their successful treatment by Medicated Inhalations, can be seen professionally at his rooms, No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 10 and 11, and on the same days in each successive week. Consultations free.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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DALY'S FLASH OF LIGHTNING OUT TO-DAY,
at 10 o'clock, in the
FIRESIDE COMPANION.
RISEN FROM THE DEAD,
By HATTIE HATEFUL, out TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, in
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
CORY O'LANUS' EPISTLE on the Fall Fashions
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They are used in the Public Schools of the City of New-York, and to the exclusion of all others in Brooklyn, Baltimore, Columbus, Charleston, Detroit, San Francisco, and scores of other cities; they are in very general use in all parts of the United States in public and private schools.

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POLITICAL.

LOYAL VETERAN GRANT CLUB.

All Boys in Blue, and other Soldiers' and Sailors' organizations of this City, Brooklyn, and the neighboring cities of New-York and New-Jersey, desirous of participating in the grand parade and mass meeting of this club, on the 17th of September instant, are requested to report without delay to Gen. W. KRZYZANOSKIE, Grand Marshal for the occasion, at his office, No. 15 Centre-st. CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
M. W. BLAKE, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERsigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture. ANNIN & CO., No. 90 and 101 Fulton-st, N. Y.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION Republican General Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.
FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Chairman.
CHARLES S. STRONG, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

THE AUXILIARY REMEDIES.

The proprietor of these medicines conscientiously offers them to the public as the only safe, reliable and certain remedies for Pulmonary Consumption. He recommends them, with equal confidence, as almost a specific for those morbid conditions of the body which, if neglected, are apt to terminate in dangerous or fatal diseases of the lungs. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are generally regarded as forerunners of Consumption, and when these diseases manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The value of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills has been tested in innumerable cases. My own personal experience gives me the best assurance of the efficacy of this medicine. Many years ago I was given up by physicians as one who was in the last stage of Consumption, and was taken from my home in Philadelphia to my friends in Morristown, N. J., to die. I was wasted away to a mere skeleton. I was confined to my bed, and my physician (who had attended my father's family,) declared that I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained these preparations, which, to the astonishment of every spectator, soon made a perfect cure. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system. It soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for more than a week. As soon as the expectoration began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could refrain from eating too much. I soon recovered my strength, and have been increasing in flesh ever since. It astonished all who knew me, and all believed that I was too far gone to make my recovery possible. Many people who knew me then are now living, and occupy places of honor and trust in New-Jersey and Philadelphia, who can easily satisfy the most incredulous relative to the truth of these statements. My disease was hereditary; my father, mother, brothers and sisters all died of consumption, and I alone am left.

Now I enjoy the best of health, and have for years weighed more than two hundred and ten pounds. Immediately after my recovery I removed to Flemington, N. J., and for several years made the Pulmonic Syrup and gave it to the afflicted. It made such wonderful cures that the physicians of the place were astonished at its effects, and advised me to turn my attention to the science of medicine, and especially to the study of this disease. In fact, I was driven to it by the application of great numbers of people who came or sent to me from all parts of the country, calling on me to cure them, after all other human assistance was unavailable.

Since my recovery my medicines have been extensively used for more than *twenty-five years*; and so well have they endured this long probation that their reputation and popularity have constantly increased.

In order to understand *how* these medicines effect the cures which are ascribed to their agency, it is necessary to have some acquaintance with the peculiarity of the disease.

Pulmonary Consumption (*Phthisis Pulmonalis*) is characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever and purulent expectoration. This disease has always been the greatest scurge of the human race, and it has destroyed more lives than famine, sword and pestilence. An English writer, some years ago, computed that out of a population of 11,000,000 in the Isle of Great Britain, 55,000 annually died of consumption. The same fatality attends the disease in this climate. One principal cause of the great mortality which attends Pulmonary Consumption is the false theory that it is *incurable*. This mischievous error causes many consumptive patients to despair as soon as the nature of their affliction becomes manifest, and when they are hopeless of a cure, they resign themselves to what they suppose to be their inevitable fate, and die without making any effort to prolong their lives. "Our doubts are traitors," says Shakespeare; consumptives are often victimized by the foregone conclusion that their cases are beyond the reach of medicine.

Pulmonary Consumption is, in most cases, complicated with disorders of the liver and stomach. "Before the attack of the disease, (says a French physician,) a change takes place in the condition of the blood, which becomes degraded in quality, and endowed with a lower degree of vitality." This change is caused by the imperfect action of the liver, for one of the offices of that organ is to strain and purify the blood. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver more promptly and effectually than any other medicine. Hence they are often prescribed by men in the first stages of consumption, and in many other cases when the torpid or diseased condition of the liver require the use of this unrivaled purgative. Concerning the use of these pills more will be said hereafter; in the present connection it may be observed that their operation corrects that morbid condition of the blood which always precedes an attack of Consumption, and is, therefore, presumed to be one of the principal causes of the attack.

In the next place it is found that Dyspepsia, or a languid indigestion, is often a forerunner of Consumption, and in numerous instances it accompanies the disease through all its stages. Dyspepsia is regarded by many medical writers as one of the prominent causes of Consumption, and they have good reasons for this supposition, for the absence of nutrition in the blood leads to the formation of tubercles, and dyspeptic diseases deprive the blood of its nutritive properties.

While dyspepsia is present it is almost or quite impossible for Consumption to be cured. For indigestion produces a general debility of the system, and this state of debility is most unfavorable to the reëstablishment of a patient's health; for how can ulcerous cavities in the lungs be healed when the stomach has no power of digestion, and the system is, therefore, too weak to produce that reaction which is necessary for a cure? Nourishing food, after all, is the material which must bring about the great change. My medicines only assist nature to overpower the disease and to produce healthy secretions, instead of the morbid matter which vitiates the quality of the blood. From these considerations it will appear that tonic or strengthening medicines are required in the treatment of Consumption, and especially such medicines as have an invigorating effect on the digestive organs. SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC is compounded with particular reference to these objects, and it was first designed to be used in consumptive cases as an auxiliary to the Pulmonic Syrup. It is applicable, however, to all cases of dyspepsia, and it may be proved to demonstration that it is the *only* medicine which will cure that disease. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be cured by *drugs*; and the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose, though they may seem occasionally to afford temporary relief, finally produce aggravation of the symptoms. The Sea-weed Tonic, in its nature, is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it is so far from having any action hostile to the animal economy, that it assists the regular operations of nature and supplies her deficiencies. This Tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice, that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice, as all physiologists know, is the natural solvent which—in a healthy condition of the body—causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not secreted in sufficient quantities indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea-weed Tonic performs the duties of this gastric juice when the latter is deficient. It has likewise all the invigorating qualities of iodide of potassium, iodide of iron and iodine, remedies which are often prescribed by physicians to strengthen the constitutions of consumptive patients. From what has been said it may be judged that Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic is a most important remedy in the treatment of pulmonary diseases, and experience proves this to be a fact. One of the good effects of this tonic is to enable the patient to digest such a diet as consumptive persons require. Physicians now admit that a highly nutritious diet is most proper for such persons. Indeed, the food cannot be too nourishing for consumptives, if it can be made digestible. You may feed such a patient with articles rich and nutritive enough to produce gout in certain conditions of the system; but if the gastric powers of the patient are sufficient to assimilate those articles—in other words, if he is able to digest them—his lungs being thereby invigorated, will begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner, and if a cure is possible it must soon be effected.

The Sea-weed Tonic, by improving the power of the stomach and strengthening the whole system, prepares the dyspeptic and enfeebled patient for the use of the Pulmonic Syrup. The operation of the latter is to increase the vital energies, to ripen the ulcers, and to expel the morbid matter from the system. But as Consumption is often coupled with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and as it frequently originates in those disorders, it is proper, in some cases, to begin with the use of the Tonic and Pills, or to use them simultaneously with the Syrup.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills relax the secretions and unlock the gall bladder quite as well as a dose of blue mass, and perhaps better, and these Pills are warranted not to contain a particle of calomel. Some physicians have positively asserted that calomel or mercury must enter into the composition of these Pills, for, according to their theory, nothing but calomel could act on the liver as these Pills do. But to prove that the doctors are mistaken, it is merely necessary to notice the fact that Schenck's Mandrake Pills never produce *salivation*, whether they be used in large or small doses. Thousands are used weekly with the happiest effects. With calomel or blue pill the case is different. Large doses of this poison may sometimes act as a purgative, and so pass off without any visible mischief, but small doses will salivate, and this is the great difficulty which the "regular faculty" have to contend with. One box of these Pills, valued at 25c., will prove the efficacy of the medicine. No matter how costive or how bilious the system may be, the habit of body is immediately corrected and regulated by these Pills, and the organs are brought to a healthy and natural activity. The Mandrake Pills are likewise an infallible remedy for sick headache and piles. In many cases they have brought away worms from grown persons, who had long suffered with many unpleasant symptoms, without suspecting the real cause of their ailments.

Consumptive persons are earnestly exhorted to apply to me, *in time*, before the disease has reached its desperate stages. When the lungs are *destroyed*, of course no medicine can create new ones; but I maintain that the first stages of consumption are curable, and even when the lungs are considerably decayed I often succeed in restoring the patient to health. While one sound lung remains, I am certain of making a cure, if the patient will take proper care of himself, and strictly follow my directions.

I am the inventor of the instrument called "Schenck's Respirometer," used in examination of the lungs. It transmits the sound or rattling of the lungs so loudly and distinctly that, by experience, it is easy to determine how far the lungs are diseased, and what portion of them is involved. Thus the operator can unerringly determine whether the disease be Tuberculous, Pleuritic, or Bronchial Consumption, or whether it is merely an affection of the bronchial tubes, sympathetic with the liver or stomach, and he can form a diagnosis accordingly.

They who desire to have a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged Five Dollars for the service, but all advice will be given gratis, and I will use my best ability to explain each case which may be offered to my consideration.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

When there is any predisposition to consumption, the disease, in one or another of its forms, will often be developed by "a bad cold," or catarrh, the symptoms of which cannot be mistaken. When a person takes cold easily the stomach or liver is generally diseased. In this state of things the feeble condition of the system cannot resist the changes of weather and other external causes of disease, and so every exposure brings on a catarrh, with its common symptoms, a bad cough, hoarseness, chills, slight pains in the breast, &c. These signs should not be neglected, and it is highly important that the sufferer should know what to do. When one cold is taken "on another," as the phrase goes, the broncial tubes or the lungs become more or less diseased. A few bottles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic and a box of Mandrake Pills would make a perfect cure; but instead of resorting to these safe and efficacious remedies, patients often consult a "regular physician," whose regularity consists in prescribing calomel, opium, &c., on all occasions. Thus, for a cure of a cough or cold, morphia, black drop, paregoric and still more objectionable articles are often taken in compliance with the doctor's advice. These medicines may mitigate the cough for a time, but the disease in the lungs goes on until the unmistakable symptoms of Consumption begin to appear. It may be seen, therefore, that the preparations of opium, &c., which are usually prescribed in bad colds and incipient consumptions, merely *conceal* the disease by suppressing some of the symptoms; but on that very account they do harm by making the malady more insidious, and, therefore, more dangerous.

Let it be rembered that when the *stomach* and *liver* are in good order there is little liability to take cold, or, if one is taken, it generally passes off without producing any serious or alarming effects. On the contrary, when persons are laboring under indigestion or any disorder of the liver, the least exposure may induce all the symptoms we have described above. The cold taken will maintain a firm hold on the system, and, if not properly treated, will be most likely to end in Consumption. MY SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS are used as SAFEGUARDS AGAINST COLDS; the first in cases of dyspepsia and all diseases of the digestive organs; the latter in all affections of the liver, for which they are proved to be an infallible remedy. Very often a dose or two of the Mandrake Pills perfectly cures a recent cold, without any other remedy.

I. BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION.

This disease is generally the result of neglected cold or catarrh. "Sometimes," says Dr. W. Beech of New-York, and Ira Warren, of Boston, "it is the consequence of measles, or disorder of the liver or digestive organs." As I remarked, (under the heads of "Coughs and Colds,") while the stomach and liver are in a healthy condition there is but little liability to take cold; and if no cold is taken there can be no acute bronchitis, and of course none of its successor—Bronchial Consumption. Therefore, as *preventive*, the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills may be used with entire confidence when symptoms of indigestion and liver complaint have appeared. No one who judiciously uses these two medicines, or either of them, as circumstances may require, need apprehend an attack of Bronchial Consumption, but if the use of these preventives has been neglected, and the form of Consumption has commenced, it will be necessary to use the Pulmonic in addition to the other remedies.

The commencement of Bronchial Consumption is indicated by an obstinate and troublesome cough, attended with a copious expectoration of viscid and purulent, or a whitish frothy matter. At first the symptoms resemble those of an ordinary cold or catarrh, the expectoration being tough, thick and opaque, but not yellow, containing small, grayish lumps, which sink in water. As the disease advances the cough increases, and this tough mucus or phlegm becomes more and more mixed with a yellowish fluid, resembling pus or matter, and often slightly streaked with blood. At first the pulse becomes slightly accelerated and tense toward evening; and the heat of the surface of the body varies in the course of the day, being sometimes above and sometimes below the natural standard. Partial sweats occur in the head and breast at night. The thirst is generally considerably increased; the urine is highly colored, and deposits a copious, reddish sediment. A sense of soreness in the chest, with an occasional transient stitch in the side, occurs in the majority of instances, but there is rarely any fixed pain in the chest. The cough is usually severe, particularly on rising out of bed in the morning, at which time the breathing is more or less wheezing, and attended with a feeling of tightness in the breast.

If the disease continues unchecked in its course, the expectoration becomes purulent and extremely copious. Debility and emaciation increase rapidly; the difficulty of breathing and sense of weight and tightness across the chest become more and more distressing. The pulse is now generally very frequent, being seldom under 120 per minute. In the early part of the day the face is usually pale, but a deep flush of one or both cheeks is commonly observed toward the evening. The tongue becomes clear, and in many instances it assumes an alarming appearance, and is redder than in health. There are generally profuse and exhausting night sweats at this advanced stage of the disease, and unless relief is found swelling of the ankles and diarrhœa follow, and death closes the scene.

In many cases the Pulmonic Syrup alone will cure this form of Consumption; but when the bowels are costive, the liver torpid, and a want of tone exists in the digestive organs, the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are necessary—the former to stimulate and invigorate the organs of digestion, and the latter to regulate the liver and bowels.

II. DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

The complication of gastric and hepatic disease with Pulmonary or Bronchial Consumption is of frequent occurrence, and, as this combination produces certain phenomena in addition to the usual consumptive symptoms, some physicians have supposed that this is a distinct disease, which they call Dyspeptic Consumption. However, in some cases of this kind, the lungs or bronchial tubes are only sympathetically affected, the primary disorder being confined to the stomach or liver. But the transition from this disease to real Consumption is sometimes very easy and rapid; and for this reason the premonitory symptoms about to be described should meet with prompt attention. All disorders of the stomach and liver produce more or less of that debility and abnormal condition of the blood which we have noticed as the precursor of Consumption.

"Dyspeptic Consumption" usually begins to manifest itself by a general weakness of the system and the common phenomena of indigestion, frequently accompanied with cough, difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms of pulmonary disease. But very often in such circumstances, if the tone of the stomach can be restored and the system strengthened, the whole train of symptoms disappear and the patient will be restored to health. For such cases as these my Sea-weed Tonic is particularly designed, as the reader may judge from the account of its medical properties given above.

When Dyspeptic Consumption originates in disorder of the liver, the following symptoms will appear: A dull pain or tenderness in the right side, with increased uneasiness when lying on the left side; irregularity of the bowels, foul tongue, depression of spirits, a sallow hue of the skin, yellowness of the white of the eye furred and brown tongue, nausea, and sometimes vomiting. My Mandrake Pills, used according to direction, will remove all these symptoms by clearing away all obstructions from the liver and restoring its healthy action.

In order to have a clear understanding of the nature of "Dyspeptic Consumption," it is necessary to have some knowledge of the anatomy of the parts affected. The office of the liver is to strain off the bile from the blood. When the liver is inflamed or torpid its work is not well performed, and the blood becomes surcharged with various impurities, which will probably be deposited on some of the vital organs. The mischief may be aggravated by indigestion, as that disorder tends to vitiate the quality of the blood.

The Mandrake Pills, as mentioned above, effectually clear away all obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, and produces a healthy action of the liver, which prevents the congestion just described, enables that organ to strain and purify the blood, and of course prevents those morbid deposits which lead to Consumption and other dangerous maladies. As we remarked before, the use of the Sea-weed Tonic is advisable when the energies of the stomach are impaired, and symptoms of indigestion are present. The purification of the blood cannot be *immediately* effected by any medicines. The Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills attain this object by acting on the stomach and liver, and thus producing vigorous and healthy digestion, and promoting the operations by which the blood is strained and purified, in the manner just described. And when the blood is thus restored to a normal and healthy state, the formation of Pulmonary or Bronchial Consumption is absolutely *impossible*.

By neglect, the disorders here described have been allowed to debilitate the system to such a degree and to deteriorate the blood, so that the first bad cold which the patient takes fastens on the lungs and bronchial tubes, and thus produces the unmistakable signs of Bronchial or Pulmonary Consumption, the Pulmonic Syrup must be used, together with one or both of the other remedies, as circumstances may require.

For the cure of that complicated disorder known as "Dyspeptic Consumption," the Pulmonic Syrup cannot be too highly recommended, as from its alterative effects it produces healthy secretions; and in conjunction with the "*Sea-weed Tonic*," which restores tone to the stomach and enables it to properly digest the food, and the "*Mandrake Pills*," to bring about a healthy action of the liver, a cure is certain. The directions which accompany the Syrup explain when and how to take the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

III. PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

This is the most dangerous form of Consumption. The causes which produce it are very numerous, such as hereditary disposition, a particular formation of the body, certain diseases, as catarrh, small-pox, measles, liver complaint, dyspepsia, &c., particular employments, grief or disappointment, and in short, any cause which disturbs the healthful operations of nature produces the *diminution of the vital tone*, which always precedes an attack of this disease.

Pulmonary Consumption commences with a feeling of lassitude, slight aching pains, with a sense of tightness in some parts of the chest, and a short, dry cough, which is readily excited by muscular emotion. The breathing is shorter and more frequent. These symptoms gradually become more conspicuous, and at length slight fever occurs toward evening, and the respiration and pulse continue to be somewhat accelerated through the whole day. A fit of coughing usually occurs in the morning, and the patient rises out of bed in a relaxed and feeble condition.

There is an extreme liability to take cold on the slightest exposure. By degrees the cough becomes more frequent and troublesome, particularly in the evening and morning, or at night on awakening from sleep. As the disease advances, the skin, lips, tongue and fauces become dry in the afternoon, slight chills regularly occur toward evening, followed by fever, during which one or both cheeks become suffused with a circumscribed flush; a dry, burning heat is felt in the palm of the hands and soles of the feet, the breathing is very quick and short, and the pulse very frequent, small, quick and tense. These feeble paroxysms continue till toward midnight, when they terminate in more or less profuse perspiration, which continues until morning, leaving the sufferer exhausted, languid and depressed. Frequently, previous to the occurrence of this train of symptoms, the expectoration becomes thicker and not unfrequently mixed with blood. The feeling of a load in the chest and emaciation, increase, attended with increasing failure of strength.

Toward the unfavorable termination of the disease, swelling of the feet and diarrhœa almost invariably come on, accompanied with a weak and hoarse voice, difficulty of swallowing, and sometimes ulcerated throat, until death relieves the sufferer.

It is generally admitted by medical men of every school that this form of Consumption cannot be cured by any application of their art. However, some of the most liberal and enlightened physicians in Europe and America have thought otherwise, and as a testimony of EXPERIENCE is more reliable than any hypothetical authority, I am enabled to declare and to prove that Pulmonary Consumption *can* be cured, and that it *has* been cured in very many instances; and that even when it has advanced to some of its last stages, one of the first indications of cure is to strengthen the system, and this may be done by the means pointed out above. For that DEBILITY which marks the commencement of the disease, my Sea-weed Tonic and a highly nutritious diet are the best remedies. When the system is strengthened and the digestive organs are restored to their healthful tone, the most alarming symptoms will sometimes disappear. But should it prove otherwise, and if appearances make it evident that the lungs are beginning to decay, my Pulmonic Syrup will arrest the progress of the disease, sometimes almost immediately when the circumstances are favorable, and sometimes when the case, by neglect or delay, has become almost hopeless, and quite so in the estimation of physicians generally. The Syrup promotes expectoration, and thus enables the system to throw off the disease. No one denies that when the patient cannot discharge the morbid matter by expectoration death speedily ensues. The Syrup, by keeping the phlegm loose, enables the patient to raise it easily, and the diseased matter which obstructs the lungs is removed, the ulceration is healed, and the sufferer is gradually restored to health.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Dr. Schenck will also be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond st., New-York, on Tuesday, Sept. 15; and at his rooms, No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also by all druggists and dealers.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NO. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:

"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."

And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 237, 336, 189, 100, 248, 391, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 588, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 155, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 15th of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 16th of September, 1868. By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upward issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYHEA, ARCHD. McKINLAY, } Agents.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
WILL REMOVE IN A FEW DAYS TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	....	114	Jan. & July	108⅜	108⅞
Coupon, 1881	113½	114½	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅝	108⅞
5-20 Reg., '62	108¼	108½	5-20 Coupon, '68	108⅜	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	113½	113⅝	10-40 Registered	....	....
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅝	109¾	10-40 Coupon	104⅞	105⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	111¼	111½	Gold	144⅜	144½
			U. S. Cur. Pac.	100	100¾

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis; John J. Roe, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Fox, President St. Louis Board of Trade; Barton Bates, President North Missouri Railroad; J. H. Britton, President National Bank of the State of Missouri; Wm. L. Ewing, President of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Louis; George H. Rea, President Second National Bank of St. Louis; James B. Eads, Chief Engineer of St. Louis an Illinois Bridge Company; George W. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad, (of Mo.;) John R. Lionberger, President T. N. Bank of St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

H. K. Corning,	John Auchincloss,	Grant & Son,
A. W. Spies,	A. Trask,	E. C. Cowdin,
F. Marquand,	J. H. Swift,	Isaac N. Phelps,
W. V. Brady,	S. Gandy,	W. T. Blodgett,
A. R. Eno,	Geo. D Phelps,	John Knower.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
R. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, WM. COOPER, Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, &c.

T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, Bought and Sold on Commission.
NO. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
DRAFTS ON DREXEL, HARJES & CO., PARIS.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED COLLATERALS.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company
Payable May 1, 1898,
Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE, BUY AND SELL Governments, Gold, and Miscellaneous Securities, strictly on Commission. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily.
A. W. GREENLEAF.
JOHN B. NORRIS.
BENSON VAN VLIET.

FOR SALE.

$50,000 Bonds of the Town of Orange, N. J., paying 7 per cent. interest; due in 1880 and 1881; for a safe investment nothing can be more recommendable. For further particulars apply to HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.
CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs., Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.
French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MOST WORTHY PUPILS.—MUSIC, DRILL teaching and scholastic duties will commence at the Adelphic Institute, New-Milford, Conn., Sept. 9, 1868. A. S. ROGERS, A. M., Principal. Please call, for circulars and further information, on Wakeman & Sutton, No. 106 6th-av.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEMPstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by railroad.
Rev. J. J. A. MORGAN, A. M., Principal.
Rev. ROBT. C. SCOTT, A. M., Associate Prin.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE R. HOWELL, Principal, for circular.

MISS FALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 100 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 40 South Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-sixth academic year Sept. 14, 1868. Progress of pupils (of all ages preparing for business or colleges) rapid, and terms reasonable. Catalogues at the Institute and leading book stores.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.
Fits for Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia or Princeton, but especially for YALE. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, HENRY M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from Yale College, and ample City references.
For circular, information or interview, address at "Coleman House." Interviews, 8 to 9 A. M.; 7 to 8 P. M.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 382 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS OLSSEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 1[illegible]1 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—This institution is located on Rutherfurd-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, and is capable of accommodating more than two hundred pupils. The eighth annual session will commence on the 7th inst. For circulars or information apply at the school.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 89) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¼ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA, Montreal. Term begins Sept. 7. French the language of the institution. Musical Professors among the best in America. Parlor boarders received. For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.
Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.
Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.
The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.
Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.
The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.
Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.
This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath. W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'
English and French School for young ladies.
NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

IDLEWILD.
HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WRITING and speaking fluently French, English and German, would like to give lessons in private families or other employment. Address Hotel Fijux, No. 10 Waverley-place, New-York.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys from 10 to 16 years of age, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.; $225 a year; healthy and homelike. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REOPEN his Classical and French Boys' School, for day scholars only, at No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, on Sept. 21. Circulars at Christern's bookstore.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal: will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,838, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A superior family school for boys. Number limited to 20; three vacancies. Fall Term begins Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MME. HERITAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 236 West 24th-st., will reopen on Sept. 7. Boys admitted at the school until 10 years of age.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal, Reopens Sept. 14.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 209 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MOTHER-HOME-CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.
The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED to all ladies or gentlemen in ten private lessons of an hour each, by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Book-keeping and business affairs, day and evening.

TENAFLY SELECT SCHOOL.
TENAFLY, N. J.
Mrs. VEYSEY will receive a few misses as boarders; every attention given to their comfort, education and culture; terms moderate; location excellent: 16 miles from Jersey City on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; playground large.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FRENCH.—Prof. MARC CHENEVIERE, Principal of Marc Cheneviere French Day School for young ladies, No. 271 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is ready to receive as boarders in his family a few young ladies, who would have the privilege of taking the lessons of the school and living among persons speaking French constantly.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—MALE ASSISTANT in boarding school, near City: must instruct in English branches, and be able to sing with the boys; first-class English teacher, gentleman, for Washington; French lady for New-England, one for Richmond, and one for Baltimore. Many other teachers wanted. All who seek positions should have "Amer. School Institute's" application form. J. W SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTED AND CORRESPONDENTS for mutual interchanges and introductions. Call or address the "National Teachers' Institute and American Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway, New-York, first established, and the only mutual plan of affording unequaled advantages. RICE & ANDREWS, No. 737 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH TEACHER, GRADuate, recently arrived in this country, a situation as private tutor or teacher in a school; he is apt to teach French, German and all branches necessary for a professional education. Address J. L., Post Office Box No. 163, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; can teach English, French and music; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; no objection to make herself useful; unexceptionable references given. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF NEW-ENGLAND, experienced in teaching, and qualified to instruct in English, French and music, desires a position as governess in a private family; does not object to go South. Address, personally or by letter, MISS CALHOUN, No. 40 West 14th-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING Music, English, French and Latin desires an engagement; is a thorough pianist, and speaks French well; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, a normal graduate, desires a situation; recommendations given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had five years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess. Address J. S., Box 1,060 Post Office.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH LADY teacher. Address SCHOOL, Station G.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on FRIDAY next, 11th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of wood in piers under water, and also all parties interested in dockbuilding, owners and lessees of piers, &c., are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.
THOMAS CONNOR,
GEO. McGRATH,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, on the 25th day of August, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following be established as an additional ordinance of this Board, pursuant to chapter 700 of the laws of 1867, and that the same be published in the manner required by law.

Resolved, That no cattle, swine, pigs or calves shall be driven through the streets or avenues of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or any of them, except between the hours of 8 in the evening and two hours after sunrise of the next morning; nor shall any sheep be there driven except between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening and 12 o'clock noon of the next day, nor shall more than twenty cattle, or more than one hundred hogs, or more than one hundred and fifty sheep be driven together; and they shall in the City of New-York, be so driven only through the following streets, that is to say, State, West, Clarkson, Carmine, Amity, Great Jones, Third, and Corlears streets, in their entire lengths; Battery-place, from West-street to State-street; Whitehall-street, from State-street to South Ferry; First and Eleventh avenues, in their entire lengths, south of Fortieth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Carmine-street to Amity-street; Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Fortieth-street; Thirteenth-avenue, from Eleventh-avenue to Little Twelfth-street; Little Twelfth-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue; Thirty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue; Goerck-street, from Third-street to Stanton-street; Stanton-street, from Goerck-street to Mangin-street; Mangin-street, from Stanton-street to Grand-street; and South-street, from Burling-slip to Corlears-street; Forty-second-street, in its entire length; Forty-fifth-street, from First to Second avenues; Sixtieth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues; the Transverse road, through Central Park at Seventy-ninth-street; Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to Astoria Ferry; Ninety-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Eighth avenues; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Manhattan-street; Manhattan-street, its entire length; First, Second and Eleventh avenues, in their entire lengths, north of Fortieth-street; Third-avenue, between Ninety-second-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Eighth-avenue, from Sixtieth-street to McComb's Dam Road; McComb's Dam Road, in its entire length; and Tenth-avenue, from Fortieth-street to Sixtieth-street; nor shall any such cattle, sheep, swine, pigs or calves be allowed to pass upon or across any sidewalk, or to remain in the streets or avenues, except when being driven in accordance with this ordinance. But droves of cattle arriving in the City of New-York by cars or boats, may be driven from the place of unloading, being north of Thirty-ninth-street, to any existing cattle-yard, through the streets and avenues designated, without limit as to number, provided they are accompanied by not less than one attendant to every twenty head.

Resolved, That Ordinance No. 161, being the 161st section of the Code of Health Ordinances, be amended by adding next after the word "string" therein the following words, viz.:

"Nor shall any person at any time take or call into, or allow to be in any public street, place or ground, or into any place where persons may lawfully resort, anywhere in said District any cross or otherwise dangerous dog, unless such dog be so adequately muzzled or controlled as to endanger no one."

Resolved, That Section ninety-nine of the Code of Sanitary Ordinances, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 99.—That every owner, lessee, tenant and occupant of any stall, stable or apartment in which any horse, cattle or swine or any other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate within the built-up portion of any city or village, shall cause said liquid and manure to be so frequently removed to some proper place as to prevent any offensive accumulation, and shall, at all times, keep or cause to be kept, such stalls, stables and apartments, and the drainage, yard and appurtenances thereof in a cleanly and wholesome condition, so that no offensive smell detrimental to health shall be allowed to escape therefrom; and, when within three hundred feet of any occupied dwelling house, or of any manufactory where more than five persons are employed, the removal from the stable shall not be made, nor shall the manure or refuse from the stable be allowed to remain on any street or place near such stable, any time between 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. Every such stall, stable or apartment, where horses or cattle are kept shall have an underground and properly covered manure-vault, of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity, but the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent are respectively authorized to issue permits, to be regularly reported to the Board, regulating such removal within said hours.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF THE *Scientific American*, (31 volumes,) old and new series. Also odd volumes. Address L. M. MONTGOMERY, Box No. 2,958 New-York City.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ALDERNEY OR Jersey cow; two years old, with heifer calf by her side; warranted pure stock; pedigree given. To be seen at private stable of WILLIAM TILDEN, Esq., 136 East 17th-st., or inquire for Mr. ROSE, No. 252 Pearl-st.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT COMPOSItion for inking rollers is superior to anything in use, and economical. The rollers do not harden, shrink or crack. Give them a trial and be convinced. Your orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PAINT BRUSHES,
KALSOMINE;
Also, Brushes of every description, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.—VALUable patents for penholder and inkstand. Inquire of MYER S. ISAACS, No. 243 Broadway, Rooms 9 and 10.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. [illegible], Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC S. WEINBERGER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac S. Weinberger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s2-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. DE LOYNES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George A. De Loynes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of August, 1868.
au26-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. SICHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles L. Sicher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of September, 1868.
s2-1aw3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. KNAPP, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles L. Knapp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of September, 1868.
s2-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. PERSCH, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John P. Persch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s2-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER L. CADY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter L. Cady, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s9-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES McCULLOUGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1868.
s2-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. PARKE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before ISAAC DAYTON, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 7th day of September, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s9-1aw3wW

NO. 1,436.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER WARREN SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander Warren Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.
ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee,
s9-1aw3wW* No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NO. 1,390.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. KIMBALL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Kimball, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.
s2-1aw3wW I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL DOODY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Michael Doody, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 25th day of August, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
au26-1aw3wW* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. TAYLOR, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James T. Taylor, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au26-1aw3wW No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DREYFUSS.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Dreyfuss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s2-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WESLEY MERRITT, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Wesley Merritt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 27th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
s9-1aw3wW* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS LUDDEKE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At Poughkeepsie, in said district, Sept. 7, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Louis Luddeke, of Rhinebeck, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.
s2-1aw3wW ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

HELP WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.—PROOF-READER AND Pressman wanted, a practical printer, accustomed to book proof-reading; must be a careful, accurate reader, and willing to fill up his time at case, &c., if required. Also, a young man familiar with cylinder press-work, to finish his trade. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN IN OUR private sale department. Apply (by letter only) to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COOK WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer; good references required. Call between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 138 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good plain cook and come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Attorney-st.; German preferred.

WANTED—A COOK, EXPERIENCED, A GOOD washer and ironer in a small private family. Apply from 9 to 11 at No. 24 West 36th-st., by 5th-av.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SHEPARD & FAILE, and shall continue the merchandise commission business heretofore conducted by Augustus D. Shepard.
AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD,
HENRY FAILE.
New-York, Sept. 1, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FISK, BRADFORD & COMPANY, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
JAMES FISK, Jr.
W. B. BRADFORD.
New-York, Sept. 4, 1868.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....SOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 22
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	135	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14

Cabin passage.....$100
Second cabin passage.....80
70 PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER JAVA MUST BE ON board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, by 11 o'clock THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, 9th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14

Steamers leave Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer, $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in currency, $95. Steerage, $30.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA.....Oct. 3
CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19 | EUROPA.....Oct. 10
BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26 | ANGLIA.....Oct. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140. Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York; to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10 | PALMYRA.....Sept. 24
RARITAN.....Sept. 17 | MALTA.....Oct. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.

AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to THOMPSON, BROTHERS & CO., No. 58 South-st. and No. 28 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon

SENECA, via HAVANA DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

SEPT. 19—Steamship GOLDEN STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comforts, and their ties for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BE ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. S. Slocum, Sept. 23
HENRIQUE MARTINS, L. P. Tinkelpaugh, Oct. 23

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinkelpaugh, Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on senequine time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, R. Adams, via Nassau, Sept. 10.
MATANZAS, Capt. G. W. Hall, Sept. 17.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene, Sept. 24.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. E. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE, EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch steamers as follows:

FLAG.....BAXTER.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
MERCEDITA.....SMITH.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

From Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.

Cargo delivered without transhipment in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1¾ per cent.

Through rates and bills lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

For freight or passage apply to

I. E. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. E. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, HAYNE, FOX & CO. forward all cargoes free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, Glover.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CORTES.....Nelson.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 62 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. Deaken, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, and MARION on SATURDAY Sept. 19, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to LOWDEN, Agent, No. 63 West-st.

FOR BOSTON.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

Through rates given, and bills lading signed to all points in Florida; way stations on the A. & G. R. R.; Columbus, Eufaula, Fort Gaines, Apalachicola, and all landings on the Flint, Chattahoochie and Apalachicola Rivers; also by M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta. Goods consigned to C. R. R. of Ga. will be forwarded with same dispatch from Savannah as by combination lines.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Side passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 14, 1868.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (for South Th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:30 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 5:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:05 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 6:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other Line.

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. Wm. M. Jones, Capt. Geo. B. Hull,

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

and foot of Twenty-fifth-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 6:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. B. S. BABCOCK, Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 80, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for Albany, Troy, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 6 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 208 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Tivoli and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:30 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads, and 7 P. M. train to Troy. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without change.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 6th, 6 A. M.	Sunday, 6th, 5 P. M.
Monday, 7th, 7 A. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th, 2:30.
Wednesday, 9th, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 10th, 9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.
Friday, 11th, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 2 P. M.,	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. James Throckmorton, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leave Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Albany, securing the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents: Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 8 o'clock; Sing Sing, 8:15, Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 800 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. Bratton, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. Simmons, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express trains, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all connections out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

James Fish, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,

NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take the A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, New-York, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITestone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Chas. Post, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, the fast STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Corlaer's Hook,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 35th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed to the place of John C. Hall, Deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby order that the above be complied with, a copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1859.)

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—In the matter of the application of RICHARD AMERMAN and CHARLES PRATT for the dissolution of the FROST PETROLEUM COMPANY, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the fourth title of the eighth chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, that the undersigned has been duly appointed by this Court Receiver of the estate and effects of the Rekaib Petroleum Company.

All persons indebted to the above-named corporation are hereby required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, to the undersigned Receiver, and make payment of the same to or before the 20th day of October, 1868.

And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation or company are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the said 20th day of October.

And all creditors of such corporation or company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned Receiver by said 20th day of October.

And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such corporation are required to present the same in writing in detail to such Receiver, by such 20th day of October, 1868, at his office, No. 840 6th-av., in the City of New-York.—Dated Sept. 1, 1868.

RICH'D AMERMAN, Receiver.

H. Brewster, Attorney. s21-aw3wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the application of RICHARD AMERMAN and CHARLES PRATT for the dissolution of the FROST PETROLEUM COMPANY, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the fourth title of the eighth chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, that the undersigned has been duly appointed by this Court, Receiver of the estate and effects of the Frost Petroleum Company. All persons indebted to the above-named corporation are hereby required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to the undersigned Receiver, and make payment of the same by or before the 24th day of October, 1868. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation or company are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the said 20th day of October. And all creditors of such corporation or company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned Receiver, by said 20th day of October. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such corporation, are required to present the same in writing, in detail, to such Receiver, by such 20th day of October, 1868, at his office, No. 840 Sixth-av., in the City of New-York.—Dated September 1, 1868.

RICH'D AMERMAN, Receiver.

H. Brewster, Attorney. s2-law3wW

MACHINERY.

WATER POWER TO LEASE FOR A term of years, never failing 80 to 100 horse-power, with buildings, thirty-five miles from the City, on the Hudson; possession immediately. Address W., Box No. 479 Post Office.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER—25 HORSE power, second hand. Also, several steam pumps and blowers, various sizes. Apply at the Passaic Machine Works, New-ark, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

A NEW ERA IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING TRADE—RETAIL.—VAIL, the Hatter, and a well-known importing house, have made arrangements whereby gentlemen's furnishings will be retailed hereafter at No. 141 Milton-st., at prices fewer witnessed on this continent.

The plan is as follows, and will be strictly carried out in very instance: Articles usually sold at $1 will be sold at $1 25, (instead of $1 75;) all articles costing $3 and over will be sold at 50 cents advance, without regard to percentage; for instance, an article costing $3 will be sold at $3 50, (instead of $5, the regular charge.) Gentlemen are invited to look this thing over. You'll see something which will create a stampede from the high-rent stores of Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. GEO. ELLIOTT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 11 and 13 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. Lillie, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

NEW EXPRESS ROUTE TO THE EAST.—NEW-ENGLAND EXPRESS CO.—The Company having made arrangements to run from New-York to Bos on via Norwich and Worcester Railroad, are prepared to forward money, bills for collection, gold and merchandise, in the care of reliable messengers, to Norwich, New-London, Worcester, Boston and all points in Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and the British Provinces, being the only direct through route to these points from New-York. Freight at reduced rates.

Offices No. 68 Broadway, Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

G. A. FULLER, Agent.
D. A. BUTTERFIELD, Gen'l Sup't.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, (23d-st.,) has very desirable suites of rooms with private table only.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN, or gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, desiring a good home in a private family, and willing to pay liberally, can hear of such an opportunity by addressing G., Box No. 2,405 New-York Post Office. A handsomely furnished chamber on second floor adjoining bath-room; storage for trunks; location first-class, and near the ferries.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER IS WANTED in a small family, where there are no other boarders, for five adults, two of them ladies; dinner for the gentlemen only on Sundays; location south of 56th-st., between 6th and 8th avs. Address Box No. 3,378 New-York Post Office, stating terms; references exchanged; the parties would furnish their own rooms if desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHout children, desire to let three or four handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen of Christian principles and quiet habits; house first class, with every convenience for comfort, &c.; unsurpassed for cleanliness. Inquire at No. 42 West Washington-place.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT PARlor, with fire, gas and board for the Fall and Winter, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at $25 a week; and a very pleasant room for two at $16, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—FROM ABOUT OCT. 1, TWO rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for three adults and child of three and one-half years; must be in a convenient and genteel location, and terms moderate. Address, stating terms, including fire, gas, &c., A. O., Box No. 138 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, extra large, handsomely furnished, on West 38th-st. For particulars inquire of AARON DENHAM, No. 60 North William-st., or W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEmen of quiet habits can have furnished rooms with a private family in Jersey City, a few minutes' pleasant walk from the ferry; very convenient for parties on the west side of the City. Apply at 163 Grand-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, to board, to gentlemen or families, handsomely furnished rooms; private table if desired; No. 33 West 27th-st., near Broadway. Unexceptional references required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM AND back room, unfurnished; also a room to rent a body that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE FINEST Board, floor parlors, en suite, in Brooklyn, with board; suitable for a family or party of gentlemen; also single and double rooms; terms $8 to $15. Inquire at No. 198 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., within ten minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

NO. 82 (OLD NO.) WEST 29TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—A fine suite of rooms to let, with excellent board; to gentlemen and family; also, single rooms. References exchanged.

NICE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN new house, (modern conveniences,) with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen. No. 313 West 19th-st.

A FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front room to let, with or without board, in a private family, to one or two persons; No. 360 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 145 EAST 31ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms, suitable for business or single gentlemen; private table if desired. Rooms and location first-class.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD in a private family for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse; would prefer to furnish the rooms. Address M. L., No. 282 Pearl-st., New-York.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on first floor, and large front rooms on second and third floors, to let, with board, at No. 58 (old number) East 36th-st., near Park-av.

THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 102 East 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

NO. 42 WASHINGTON-PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, choicest rooms to let singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, ON reasonable terms, in a private New-England family; best of references given. Apply at No. 26 East 28th-st., a few doors from Madison-av.

BROOKLYN.—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen in a private family, with or without board, near Wall-st. ferry. Address B. C. A., Brooklyn Post Office.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor, with all modern improvements, to gentlemen only, without meals.

NO. 342 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET TO gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board, one very pleasant extra large back room; house is in a good and convenient location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN FLOORS, en suite, or single house, brown stone, and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 113 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, HALL BEDROOM; private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 356 Lexington-av., two doors above 40th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS NO. 830 3D-AV., FOR housekeeping, with or without board, single or in suites.

WANTED—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR FOUR single gentlemen; location between 10th and 20th sts., 4th and 8th avs. Address R., Box No. 397 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant furnished room, with board; location desirable—No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single; also entire second floor, with board—reference.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-st. will let a front room on second floor, with board, for two at $18 per week.

A FEW ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be had by applying at No. 132 Lexington-av.

NO. 313 2D-AV., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK—Pleasant rooms with board for a gentleman and wife; also, one single room with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO connecting rooms, with or without board. No. 168 West 34 h-st.

AT NO. 123 EAST 29TH-ST., TWO handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife; location not above 40th-st. Address, stating price, L. B., Box No. 3,956 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board. Inquire at No. 304 Madison-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a small family; terms moderate. Address C. O., Station G.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 274 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board; references exchanged.

HARLEM—NO. 168 127TH-ST.; ROOMS TO-LET with board, in suits or single.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, TO REN

WASHINGTON.

The Rollins-McCulloch Controversy—The Present Status—How will it End?—Additional Nominations for Supervisors—The Names and Districts—Washington Schuetzenfest—Visit of the President—Maine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Sept. 7, 1868.

There are conflicting rumors afloat respecting the exact *status* of the little unpleasantness between Commissioner ROLLINS and Secretary MCCULLOCH. On one hand it is reported that the disagreement respecting the appointment of Supervisors under the new Revenue law is to be speedily reconciled to the satisfaction of both belligerents; but as no official announcement has been made of the confirmation of any of the nominations for those positions, it is fair to presume that the efforts to agree have resulted in nothing. The rumor prevailing last night "in high political circles,"—which, by the way, means the crowds that loaf, gossip and speculate at Willard's and other hotels—that Mr. ROLLINS had resolved to adhere to his first determination, and assert the privilege given him by the statute of making the nominations independent of the Secretary's wishes, seems to be fully entitled to credit so far as outsiders can judge. In other words, the Commissioner is firmly resolved to keep these places vacant, rather than have them filled in the interests of the Democratic Party. If the Secretary chooses to confirm the names sent in by the Commissioner, the struggle is at an end; but, under no consideration, will the last-named be forced into the distasteful task of nominating men whose party affiliations are inimical to the great mass of the loyal tax-paying people. The recent avowal of the Secretary in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, is not calculated to render Mr. ROLLINS more accommodating in this matter. And in this way the matter may stand until Congress relieves the dead lock by further legislation. With the Commissioner's Yankee positiveness, and the Secretary's Scotch stubbornness, we are likely to see the solution of that vexed philosophical problem—What is the effect of an irresistible force meeting with an immovable substance?

In the meantime, here are twenty-five tempting offices unfilled, and the appropriation for the same idly lying in Uncle Sam's vaults. And, saddest of all, there are twenty-five men of each party anxiously awaiting the end of the controversy and the issuing of commissions, suspended on political tenter-hooks and enduring the exquisite tortures of Tantalus by seeing the lucrative places recede when they seem most sure of grasping them. They can aptly join in the sentimental song that the gushing young ladies have so long and fearfully sung to that bright particular of the heavenly train:

"Thou art so near and yet so far."

Last week I sent you the names of thirteen of Mr. ROLLINS' nominations for Supervisors. I have to-day six more to give you, as follows: District of New-Jersey, Ira M. Harrison; Connecticut, Henry G. Hoyt; Massachusetts, Charles Hudson; Indiana, John M. Smith; Missouri, James Marr; California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, James J. Green.

These names were sent to the Secretary on the 3d inst., and with the thirteen previously sent leave but five more to be nominated. All that is needed to invest their nominees with the full privileges of their offices, is the simple indorsement by the Secretary of the word "approval" over his official signature: but this is just what he seems very backward in doing.

We have been having a week of the enjoyments of Fatherland—a Schuetzen festal week. Unluckily for our German friends, however, the elements conspired to mar the festivities, and detract from the financial receipts. Even the two or three favorable days which were vouchsafed them, were looked upon with such suspicious eyes as to deter many from venturing to visit their park. In view of this misfortune the fest is extended over two days of this week, with the hope that fair weather and good lager may enable them to retrieve their financial condition and restore good humor to the rather despondent Teutons.

The President very properly responded to their invitation, and visited the Schuetzen Park in company with Secretary WELLES and others. He was received with a hearty German welcome, and notwithstanding the rain, which came down at just the wrong time in a very disagreeable manner, the attractions of the festival were exhibited to the infinite delight of His Excellency. After witnessing the wonderful daring of a young female acrobat, who very appropriately swung circles for his edification around a horizontal bar, the President gave an exhibition of his skill with the rifle. The result of his shooting was not given in exact figures, but who ever heard of a distinguished man on such occasions who did not "do remarkably well and gain the well-merited plaudits of the bystanders?" Subsequently he made a second venture of his marksmanship, and blazed away at one of those make-believe birds—what a bird!—and brought it down as unerringly as though the said bird had been a duck labeled "Forney."

A letter received here from Ex-Gov. CONY, of Maine, gives assurances that that State will be carried for the Republicans by more than twenty-five thousand majority, notwithstanding the unparalleled efforts put forth by the Democrats. The hope of the Copperheads in that State has been founded entirely upon the decline and disaster in the shipping and ship-building interests; as during the war they sometimes fattened and grew upon the public misfortunes of which they were the not very remote cause.

The sight will be a grand one, to see the sturdy Down-Easters rising above all grievances growing out of present industrial prostration, unavoidable as they are, and again battling manfully and successfully in defence of immutable principles. POTOMAC.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The following are the names of the Revenue Supervisors nominated by Commissioner ROLLINS, under the recent act of Congress, and which are now in the hands of Secretary MCCULLOCH, waiting his action: Massachusetts, Charles Hudson; Connecticut, Henry G. Hoyt; California, James G. Green; Indiana, John L. Smith; New-Jersey, Ira M. Harrison; Eastern Pennsylvania, D P. Southworth; Western Pennsylvania, A. P. Sutton; Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, James R. West; Northern New-York, J. A. Sherman; Tennessee, R. F. Patterson; Illinois, John Olney; Delaware, Indiana and District Columbia, Alexander Fulton; North Carolina and South Carolina, John Cramer; Southern Ohio, Wm. F. Cornley; Alabama, Georgia and Florida, M. J. Saffold; Virginia and West Virginia, Thomas R. Laird; Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, John Legro; Kentucky, D. S. Goodloe. Seven remain to be nominated. A portion of this list has been incorrectly printed.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

All the clerks from Maine, who can get away, intend to go home and vote. An effort is making to secure round trip tickets between Washington and Portland at half fares.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

Hon. JOHN HILL, of New-Jersey, arrived in this city this morning. Mr. HILL speaks hopefully of the canvass in New-Jersey, and says never before have the Republicans been so well organized at so early a period of the campaign.

FOREIGN MINISTERS FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

Information has been received here that Messrs. CLAY, Minister to Russia; MARSH, to Italy; HALE, to Spain; MORRIS, to Constantinople, and HARRINGTON, to Switzerland, have declared for GRANT and COLFAX. The Secretaries of Legation in Russia, France, England, and our Consul at Frankfort have done the same.

THE INDIAN ATTACK ON FORT DODGE.

The official dispatches received here from Gen. SHERIDAN regarding the recent attack by Indians on Fort Dodge, add to the information contained in the Associated Press dispatches, the fact that after the assault on the fort in which the Indians were repulsed, several bands made their way into the Fort with flags of truce, and surrendered themselves to that officer. They stated that they had not taken any part in the recent outrages on the Plains and professed a desire to remain at peace. Gen. SHERIDAN has asked for authority to transport them to some locality where they will not be disturbed by hostile tribes.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Revenue Bureau has officially informed the tobacco dealers of the country that tobacco may be shipped in bond to export warehouses in the Thirty-second New-York and Third Maryland Districts, under the new regulations.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following storekeepers were appointed to-day: Brigham Eckert, Hamilton, Ohio; T. F. Cuyler, Philadelphia; William Goodwin, Massachusetts; Thos. M. Johnson, Dayton, Ohio; Enoch E. Thomas, Mount Vernon, Ind. The following Gaugers were appointed: James Carson, Madison Dye and Wm. Hergewether, Fourth District, Ohio; Wm. M. Sleep, Twenty-fourth District, Pennsylvania, and P. C. Chesley, Dhird District, Massachusetts.

Secretary MCCULLOCH has appointed J. M. BURROUGHS Assistant Assessor of the Fourth, and EDWARD G. HARRISON and JOSEPH THOMAS Assistant Assessors of the Fifth District of Pennsylvania.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Treasury Department to-day issued to the Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, 1,280 bonds of the value of $1,000 each. These were issued for the completion of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sections of the road, which commence at the 720th mile post, and terminate at the 760th mile post, westerly from the initial point at Omaha. The opinion of Solicitor JORDON advised Secretary MCCULLOCH to issue these bonds.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns received to-day by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, show the disposal of 39,321 acres of the public lands during the past month at the following places: Brownsville, Nebraska, 11,681 acres; Omaha, Nebraska, 11,913 acres; East Saginaw, Mich., 9,623 acres; Humboldt, Kansas, 6,104 acres. The greater portion of this land was taken up by actual settlers under the Homestead Law.

THE SEPTEMBER SESSION.

The concurrent resolution adopted by Congress in July, for an adjournment until the third Monday in September, provides that the "President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall on that day, unless it be then otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until the first Monday in December, 1868." A quorum of each House is requisite to otherwise order.

A number of dealers in tobacco from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond, have been here requesting the establishment of bonded tobacco warehouses in those cities. They will be established. The only question now pending is as to their number and location.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

In accordance with an act passed at the last session of Congress Rear Admirals S. H. Stringham and C. H. Bell, of the Navy, and Brig.-Gen. J. H. Simpson, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, have been appointed a Board to examine into the subject of bridging Boston Harbor. They are to meet at the Navy-yard, at Charleston, on the 16th inst. That there may be a full examination of the subject the State and municipal authorities have been notified.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. McFarran, Deputy Quartermaster-General, in charge of the Department of Washington, has been ordered to make a special inspection of matters connected with the cemeteries in the Department of the Cumberland. He will report as to what portion, if any, of the duties at present performed under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Ransom can advantageously be transferred to the Quartermaster-General's Office here, and generally as to what steps are necessary to hasten completion of the cemeteries as rapidly as consistent with a proper care and due regard for the honored remains resting there.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. George B. Dandy has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to duty.

HAYTI.

The War—Collection of the Forced Loan—Probable Speedy Surrender of Cape Hayti.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Monday, Aug. 10, 1868.

SALNAVE contemplated a general attack on the enemy on the 11th, and it is said that the result of the battle would decide the fate of the country.

The forced loan of $200,000 had been collected by the Government.

On the 30th ult. a proclamation was published, calling on all the merchants to open their stores, under penalty of being considered enemies to the Government.

The loss of the war steamer *Silvain* is much felt by SALNAVE, and he anxiously awaits the arrival of the *Galatea* from New-York. He has built his expectations of crushing the rebellion on this vessel; but as he has no money to pay the American contractor, who will not give her up before payment, his hopes are hardly likely to be realized.

The general opinion is that within a week the civil war will be at an end, either one way or the other. The rumor that was current about the President's marriage turned out to be untrue. His time is too thoroughly engrossed in making bullets for him to think of matrimony.

Four British men-of-war have arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, and, it is asserted, that they will enforce some heavy claims on SALNAVE. It would not astonish us if a "Bull-dog" affair—that is to say, British interference—were reënacted, and an end thus put to this struggle, and to SALNAVE's dogged obstinacy.

CAPE HAYTI, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.

The French mail steamer *Caravelle*, put in on her way to St. Thomas. She has been notified by the blockading steamer stationed here by the revolutionists, that she will not be allowed to communicate next trip.

The town still holds out for SALNAVE, but we are besieged by land by the forces of the revolutionists, and our port is also blockaded.

We cannot hold out long, and as SALNAVE, being now deprived of all his steamers, cannot send us assistance, the town must surrender ere long.

VENEZUELA.

Progress of the Siege of Puerto Cabello—Death of Gen. Bruzual—Probable Fall of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PUERTO CABELLO, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

The attack on this town by the besieging forces of Gen. MONAGAS commenced four days ago.

Gen. BRUZUAL defends himself heroically at the head of six hundred troops. He has eleven pieces of artillery, and, besides, the war steamers *Bolivar* and *Maparan*, anchored in the harbor, and pouring shot and shell on the besiegers. Provisions in the town are very scarce, and often has BRUZUAL been compelled to breakfast on codfish and bananas. None of the inhabitants are permitted to leave their dwellings, and nothing is seen in the streets but soldiers.

Gen. BRUZUAL will be able to sustain a long siege if his partisans in the neighboring island of Curacao but supply him with ammunition and provisions.

Gen. MONAGAS is attacking the city with about 2,000 men, but till he is reinforced he cannot attempt a final storming of BRUZUAL's batteries. He labors under the disadvantage that he must be careful how he makes use of his cannons, for fear of destroying foreign property, which might, at a later day, give rise to claims by foreign Powers.

ST. THOMAS, Monday, Aug. 24, 1868.

A schooner from Curacoa has just arrived with dates from that island to the 16th inst.

The Venezuelan war-steamer, *Purureche*, had arrived at Curacoa on the 15th inst., bringing as passenger Gen. BRUZUAL, Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces at Puerto Cabello. Gen. BRUZUAL was badly wounded in one of the late attacks, and expired soon afterward. Severe fighting had been going on at Puerto Cabello, and BRUZUAL, whose indomitable courage was proverbial in Venezuela, had exposed himself too bravely to the enemy's fire.

It is rumored that the two war steamers *Bolivar* and *Maparan* will come to Curacao and surrender to the agent of the Caracas Government, as from one moment to the other Puerto Cabello will surrender to the superior forces of Gen. MONAGAS. BRUZUAL's death must put an immediate stop to the struggle, which was only kept up through his energy.

Gen. PULGAR, of the Caracas Government, is at Coro, preparing for an attack on Macaraibo.

ST. DOMINGO.

President Baez and the Situation—Latest Expedients—Bad Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Thursday, Aug. 13.

President BAEZ seems to perfectly understand his false position, and although he declares through the official gazette that the country is quiet, yet the measures he adopts denote that the unpleasant situation of his ally SALNAVE, added to his growing unpopularity, create great uneasiness in his mind. He has sent Col. FABERS to treat with Mr. SEWARD in regard to the Bay of Samana. He has sent Mr. ABRAM JESURUN to England to contract a loan of £400,000, and now he applies to the Captain-General of Puerto Rico for the protectorate of Spain. This last act is so absurd, when we call to our mind the result of the late Spanish intervention, that it was at first disbelieved, as a report emanating from Mr. BAEZ's enemies. But we read the following in the Havana paper *El Pais* of the 8th inst.:

"By a telegraphic dispatch received from Madrid, we observe that Her Catholic Majesty has declined granting the Protectorate which has been asked of her by the Republic of Santo Domingo."

This last act will certainly injure seriously the Baez administration.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

Another overflowing gathering of the Republicans took place last evening at the Wigwam in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, which was decorated profusely with American flags, while the walls were hung with placards bearing inscriptions, all taken from the letters and laconic but pithy speeches of GRANT. The ladies, of whom a great many were present, were provided with front seats. The Grant and Colfax Guards of the district, uniformed and torch-bearing, with their drum corps, mustered in strong force. A glee club of ladies and gentlemen during the evening sung several patriotic airs. Everything was prepared on a grand scale at the Wigwam, and showed that the Republicans of the district are working with heart, hand and purse for the success of their ticket.

Mr. G. P. BRADFORD, President of the Association, opened the meeting with a stirring speech, full of tidings of the successful efforts making by Republicans everywhere in behalf of GRANT and COLFAX. He stated that this ward would be thoroughly canvassed by committees of this Association, and there would be no fraudulent votes polled in it.

Mr. D. B. MELLISH read a series of resolutions indorsing the platform and the nominees of the Chicago Convention, which were adopted by acclamation.

The Grant and Colfax Guards now filed into the hall, and Mr. IRA O. MILLER presented to them an American flag on behalf of the donor, Mr. R. E. BENTON, making a neat speech, which was responded to appropriately by Capt. BERRYMAN.

Gen. THOMAS N. HITE, of Missouri, was next introduced. As passengers on a ship in a terrible storm, he said, gathered in the cabin to talk of the way in which ships had before been saved in such tempests, so in times like the present men gathered together to discuss the troubles of the land and the means of escape from them. He dwelt upon the terrors of the late war, and especially upon the evils of slavery. Before the rebellion no honest and intelligent slaveholder—he had been himself a slaveholder—denied that slavery was an evil. But they said they were in the condition of the man who had the wolf by the ears—he dared not hold on and he dared not let go. Slavery was an evil they acknowledged, but its abolition might prove a greater one, and so they held on. He examined slavery as a social, moral and political evil, dwelling at length upon its enormities. It was because they could not retain the right to make five negroes count as three white men and cast the votes themselves that the slaveholders undertook to destroy the Union. Then came the war, which ended in the salvation of the Union, and after its close, the defection of JOHNSON. If JOHNSON and the Democratic Party were right in their reconstruction policy, then Congress and the Republican Party were wrong, and *vice versa*. He claimed that Congress and the Republican Party were right in this matter, which was the only important one at issue. He claimed that the proposal to admit rebels as representatives in Congress was a proposal to override the Constitution by admitting to citizenship men who had declared, within three years, that they were not citizens, had sworn it and acted in accordance with that oath. He examined at great length the reconstruction measures of the Republican Party. Gen. HITE made a telling speech, replete with sound argument and humor, to which it is impossible, briefly, to do justice. At the close of his address the meeting adjourned.

Still Another Grant and Colfax Club.

The active, energetic and hard-working Republican portion of the Eighteenth Assembly District organized a Grant and Colfax Club on Monday evening, at No. 501 Third-avenue. The following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected officers: THOMAS L. FEITNER, President; ALLEN C. DENNIS and JOSEPH DREW, Vice-Presidents; HENRY C. VOGEL, Recording Secretary; L. G. BLOOMINGDALE, Corresponding Secretary, and GEORGE F. COACHMON, Treasurer. The determination of the members is to make this the campaign club of the district, and, by continual "hammering" at the enemy's works, to carry them on unconditional terms. About two hundred members have placed their names on the roll and become a part of the great avalanche, which is now moving on and coming down on the head of Copperheadism with such force as to send it to its eternal home.

Twenty-first Assembly District Pioneer Grant and Colfax Club.

A business meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Pioneer Grant and Colfax Club took place last evening, at Mueller's Hall, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, with a view of making preliminary arrangements for a public meeting. The time, however, was not fixed upon. This Club was organized in November of last year as the Pioneer Grant Club of the district, and took its present name after the Chicago nominations. The President is Mr. GEORGE P. WEBSTER; Secretary, BENJAMIN PAIGE, and Vice-Presidents, JAMES E. WATSON and C. S. BABCOCK.

The proceedings were opened by the President in a short speech, and brief addresses were subsequently made by Messrs. STEPHEN ROBERTS and W. H. WILLIAMS. Considerable discussion took place, suggested by the fact that the Central Republican Committee intended to reorganize the Republican Party of the district. Two Republican organizations exist there, each styling itself the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association. One sits at Washington Hall, and the other at Mueller's Hall. A meeting is to be held to-night at the latter hall to consolidate the two organizations and create a united Republican association, which will be the only one acknowledged.

After the Presidential campaign business of the Club was completed, it adjourned and created itself also a Griswold and Cornell Club, with the same officers.

German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club took place last night at No. 23 Third-avenue. The Chairman was Dr. FREDERIC SCHUTZ, and the Secretary, J. SCHOENHOF. Reports from sub-committees were read, and one was also rendered of a conference with another German Republican organization of the same name in the district, with a view to a consolidation of the two. This report, it appeared, was not favorably received.

Republican Central Committee.

A regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street last evening. The chief object of the meeting was to elect a President for the ensuing year. After a number of ballots, the choice fell upon THOMAS MURPHY, formerly the leader of the opposing Republican organization. The Secretaries elected were ALEXANDER H. KETCH and JOHN DUKE. Speeches were then made by Senator MURPHY, RUFUS J. ANDREWS, CHARLES S. SPENCER, and others. The meeting then adjourned.

Election of Marshal for the Sixth Congressional District.

An adjourned meeting of the Presidents of the Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Clubs of the Sixth Congressional District was held last evening, at the hall, corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of electing a Marshal for the Sixth Congressional District, the delegate of the State Committee from the Sixth Congressional District presiding. A vote having been taken, Col. B. T. MORGAN was elected as the Marshal.

Seventh District Boys in Blue.

A meeting of the Seventh District Boys in Blue was held at No. 108 Sixth-avenue last evening. Mr. J. HOGAN occupied the chair, and speeches were made by a number of persons present.

Fulton-Avenue Democratic Wigwam.

There was a large gathering in the Fulton-avenue Wigwam last evening to hear a speech from WM. C. DEWITT, one of the lawyers who acted as counsel for CALLICOTT during his long trial for defrauding the United States Government. He was introduced by Judge D. P. BARNARD, the President of the Constitutional Union Association. Mr. DEWITT spoke at great length, and in the course of his remarks discussed what he called the issues of the day, but expressing his utter hatred of Puritanism, imperialism and monarchy.

Thirteenth District Grant and Colfax Club.

There was a large meeting last evening at Horace Greeley Hall, No. 206 Eighth-avenue, under the auspices of the Thirteenth District Grant and Colfax Club. Major JOHN A. MEEKS, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by Hon. ISAAC DAYTON, ISAAC J. OLIVER and others. There were a number of ladies present, who shared in the hearty applause which followed the patriotic expressions of the speakers.

Seventh Ward Democratic Association.

A meeting of this Association was held last evening, at No. 53 Market-street, Mr. MAXWELL presiding. The attendance was very limited. The Democratic doctrine was expounded to those present at some length, and Messrs. SEYMOUR, BLAIR, &c., were duly eulogized. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the Democratic nominees.

McClellan Legion.

A branch of the McClellan Legion met at the Sixth Ward Hotel last night, to make arrangements to attend the mass meeting of the Legion this evening, at Masonic Hall.

Grant and Colfax Club of Piermont.

The Grant and Colfax Club of Piermont meet at their hall, New-Landing, this evening. Messrs. EDWIN TREMAIN, S. B. COLE and QUINTON MCADAMS will deliver addresses.

STATEN ISLAND.—The Republican Richmond County Convention met at Clifton on Monday last, and after nominating Messrs. C. S. BARRETT, SAMUEL L. HOPPING, ERASMUS STEDLING, JOHN N. SIMONSON, JOSEPH H. EGBERT, SAMUEL TALLMADGE, W. B. DAIRE and C. H. HUESTIS, Township Delegates and Alternates to the Congressional Convention, and JOHN C. THOMPSON Delegate at Large, with JAMES GUYON as Alternate, adjourned to meet hereafter on the call of the Chairman, (Mr. J. H. EGBERT,) to nominate the County ticket. Mr. D. W. JUDD and Mr. WM. VAN CLIEF acted as Secretaries to the Convention.

After the adjournment of the Convention a Central Grant and Colfax Club was constituted by four delegates from each of the local clubs of the county, by electing Mr. A. H. WAGNER, of the Factorymen Club, as President, Mr. J. W. SIMONSON as Secretary, and Mr. C. C. NORVELL as Treasurer. The Presidents of the local clubs (at present seven in number) were made Vice-Presidents of the Central Club, the weekly meetings of which are fixed for Thursday, 4 P. M., at headquarters, New-York-avenue, Clifton.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—At a late hour on Monday night, Officer MINNIE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested LOUISA LEWIS, an abandoned female, living at No. 67 Sullivan-street, charged with being drunk and disorderly. The woman appeared to be grossly intoxicated and was locked up in a cell at the Spring-street Police Station, where she was found dead yesterday morning. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case. Dr. JOSEPH CUSHMAN made a *post mortem* examination of the remains and found the internal organs very much diseased, the result of long continued dissipation. Death resulted from disease of the kidneys, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. It was stated during the inquest that the real name of deceased was ADELINE PECK, and that her parents and relatives who are living are wealthy and well connected. Several years ago the deceased was married to a wealthy merchant of this City, but the marriage proved unhappy, and the husband procured a divorce from the deceased. Since that time the deceased has led a dissipated and abandoned life ending as stated above.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening at No. 288 Fourth-avenue, Dr. EAGER presiding. The Treasurer's report for the year showed expenditures, $1,674 02, and amount on hand, consisting partly of promissory notes, $1,331 46. The following-named officers were chosen by ballot for the ensuing term: President—Dr. EAGER. Vice-Presidents—James H. Todd, Wm. Wild. Secretary—Dr. Ayers. Financial Secretary—Dr. Janes. Treasurer—H. S. Provost. Librarian—Wm. Scorgie. Bass Committee—Isaac Seltzer, Wm. T. Hubbard, Mr. Curran and J. A. Thomas, Jr. Tenor Committee—G. W. Earle, Wm. Jewett, Theodore Price and J. H. Mapes.

FIRE IN RIVINGTON-STREET.—About 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered on the first floor of No. 9 Rivington-street, occupied by A. O. JONES, manufacturing hair-jeweler and wig-maker. The fire originated in the back room and extended to the front, to which part of the building it was confined by the exertions of the firemen. The damage to the stock is estimated at about $2,500; insured for $6,000, viz.: $3,000 each in the Baltic and North American. The building is owned by STEPHEN J. CAMBRELENG, No. 14 Wall-street, and is damaged about $500; insured.

PRESENTATION.—A handsomely written testimonial, framed in gold, and embodying expressions of a kindly nature, was presented last evening to Fire Marshal BRACKETT, at his residence in East Broadway, by the members of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police. The presentation speech was made by officer ANDREW MURRAY, and was responded to by the Fire Marshal. After the formal ceremonies were concluded, Mrs. BRACKETT entertained her guests with music, singing, and a collation.

EFFECTS OF WHISKY ON A CHILD.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 206 East Twenty-sixth-street, on the remains of JOHN KANE, aged 4½ years, who died from convulsions caused by drinking Bourbon whisky. The child saw the father drink on Sunday from a bottle of whisky standing on the table, and after his father left, took the bottle, drank a portion of the liquor, and was at once taken sick with vomiting. Convulsions followed, but, notwithstanding the exertions of the physician, the child died in the evening. Verdict accordingly.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 420 East Thirteenth-street, on the body of TERENCE F. HENRY, a native of Ireland, aged 38, whose death was caused from injuries received on Sept. 4, by a piece of ice falling on him while he was at work on an ice-barge at the foot of Hubert-street. The deceased was engaged in loading his cart from the barge, and was knocked overboard by the piece of ice. A verdict of accidental death was returned, and a recommendation offered that, in future, a railing be placed on the platform of the barge to prevent accidents.

INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, on the body of a newly-born infant, found at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue. Dr. CUSHMAN made a *post-mortem* examination and found that the child had been born alive, and had since been strangled with a handkerchief, which was tied tightly about the neck. The Police could obtain no clue to the parentage of the child.

TEUTONIA MANNERCHOIR.—The Teutonia Mannerchoir held a Summer festival last night at Funk's Union Park, on the East River. There were about 400 persons present, who all appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The chief amusements were the national pastimes, drinking lager and dancing. The latter exercise was carried on with great spirit up to a late hour.

MINOR ITEMS.—WM. FLOOD, a laborer, fell from the new building, corner of Fifty-fifth-street and First-avenue, yesterday morning, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Officer SMITH, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, found a male infant, about three months old, in the ferry-house of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, where the child had been abandoned by an unknown woman.....On the 5th inst. an unknown German woman left a female infant, about six months old, at the residence of MICHAEL LOFTUS, No. 29 Greenwich-street, and failed to return for the babe....Mrs. FRIES died suddenly yesterday morning at her residence, No. 120 Ludlow-street....JAMES LARKIN, a patient at Bellevue Hospital, while intoxicated, fell down stairs on Saturday evening and sustained such severe injuries that he died yesterday. Coroner FLYNN was notified.....JEREMIAH CLIFFORD, aged 18, who was sentenced to two years imprisonment at the Penitentiary, died yesterday at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island from typhoid fever. Coroner ROLLINS was notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was held at its rooms, corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin place, Mr. W. W. WICKES, President, in the chair. Rev. JAMES BUCKLEY read an interesting paper on the "Five mistakes that my friend made," illustrating the life of a man of many good opportunities, who had embraced none of them, and finished up worse than useless. A discussion followed, after which the meeting adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH SHOOTING INTO A CROWD.—At the meeting of the Police Commissioners of Jersey City on Monday night, Alderman CONNELLY preferred the following charge against Patrolman THOS. MACK: "That on the night of Sept. 1, while officer Mack was on duty in the Seventh Ward, without cause or provocation, he fired his revolver into or at a crowd of peaceable citizens, thereby endangering their lives, and in violation of his duty as an officer." On the occasion referred to, Alderman CONNELLY was arrested by Ald MANN, on a charge of attempting to incite a riot, the Ald having come to the assistance of officer MACK. The affair, which is a subject of considerable interest in the Seventh Ward, is to be investigated by the Commissioners.

INCIPIENT RIOT IN NEWARK.—A lad named JOHN BRADY, aged 18, threw stones on Monday evening at one of the organizations in the Republican procession, while it was passing Broad-street, near Seventh-avenue. He was arrested, but while being carried to the Station-house a man interfered and attempted a release. Officer CHASE, in the ranks of the Fourth Ward Legion, went to assist the officer, but the rough still persisted in his interference. A crowd soon collected, blows were exchanged on both sides, and in the commotion which followed the original offender escaped. Officer CHASE received a severe scalp wound.

A VILLAIN ARRESTED.—A notorious fellow, named PATRICK BURNS, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of having stabbed and robbed a man in the street a few weeks ago, on Saturday night. In the attempt made then to arrest him, by Officer TURBETT, BURNS and three of his comrades gave the officer such a terrible beating as to disable him, so that they were all enabled to escape. Yesterday, however, TURBETT discovered him among a crowd of girls, who tried to hide him with their skirts. A revolver in the hands of the guardian of the law, however, prevented his escape this time, and he is now safely in custody.

ANOTHER OF THE HOBOKEN THIEVES CAUGHT.—At an early hour yesterday morning Officer BURKE, of the Hoboken Police, captured PATRICK MURPHY, aged 17, who is alleged to be the leader of the organized band of thieves who have been operating in Hoboken, and several of whom have been arrested within a few days. He was found in a partially unoccupied barn, where the officer also found a quantity of tobacco, which was stolen a few nights since from the store of ROBERT COPELAND, at No. 192 Washington-street. Recorder POPE committed the prisoner for trial.

PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD.—It is currently reported that the Paterson and Newark Railroad has been leased by the Erie Railway Company for five years. One of the conditions of the contract is that the road shall be in running order before January next. The right of way at the Newark end of the road is being rapidly secured.

FAREWELL SERMON.—The farewell sermon of Rev. Mr. AIKMAN, lately pastor of the third Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth, was preached by him on Sunday morning last. It war a touching occasion, and many tears were shed when the actual parting came.

AN INFANT SMOTHERED.—Yesterday morning a young infant of PATRICK MURPHY, residing in Newark-avenue, Hoboken, was found dead in bed where the parents and two other children were sleeping. Death was undoubtedly caused by suffocation.

SUICIDE.—DAVID ACKERMAN, of Goodwinville, an elderly gentleman, who has recently shown signs of insanity, committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree on Sunday.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy, name unknown, was drowned yesterday at the Cove, near the trestle works of the Morris and Essex Railroad, Hoboken. His body has not yet been recovered.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94 for both money and the account. American Securities open firm at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....71¾
Atlantic and Great Western....39
Illinois Central Railway Shares....91¾
Erie Railway Shares....30¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75¼@75⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 8—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the closing figures of last evening, viz.:

Middling Uplands....10¾d.
Middling Orleans....11d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens generally firm. California Wheat, however, is easier, but not quotably lower. No. 2 Red Western has declined 1d., and is now quoted at 11s. 2d. ₩ quarter. Barley, 5s. ₩ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ₩ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ₩ 504 lbs. Flour, 28s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ₩ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 82s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 70s. ₩ cwt. Cheese, 59s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 57s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 26s. ₩ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 14s. for fine.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ₩ cwt. for American Red. Sugar 35s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £89 ₩ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ₩ ton. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ₩ gallon for refined, and 1s. for spirits. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ₩ ton. Calcutta Linseed has declined to 61s. 6d. Linseed Cakes. £12 ₩ ton.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Petroleum, 49¾f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange at this hour:

United States Five-twenties....71⅝
Erie Railway Shares....30¾
Illinois Centrals....91¾

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 8—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is dull and has declined a fraction since the opening. The following are the quotations:

Middling Uplands....10⅝d.
Middling Orleans....10⅞d.

The sales of the day, it is now thought, will not exceed 8,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—The market is heavy.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8—1:20 P. M.

Tallow has advanced 3d., the last sales being made at 45s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Sugar is quiet at previous prices.

LONDON, Sept. 8—2:30 P. M.

The money market is quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—2:30 P. M.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for yarns and fabrics, at Manchester, is less favorable, and causes a dullness in the cotton market.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is heavy. California Wheat has declined 3d., the last sales being made at 12s. 9d. per cental; No. 2 Red Western is nominal at 11s. Corn has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 36s. per quarter for new Mixed Western. Flour is declining.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅛ for money and 94 for the account. American securities close quiet and steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....72
Erie Railway Shares....30¾
Illinois Centrals....91¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅜@75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 8—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands....10⅝d.
Middling Orleans....10⅞d.

The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced 1s., the last sales being made at 71s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8—5 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 62s.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Petroleum firm at 49½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $8@$9 87½. WHEAT moderately active at ½c.@1c. decline; sales of No. 1 at $1 63@$1 64; No. 2 at $1 58. CORN less active and declined ½c.; sales of No. 1 at 95½c.@96c.; No. 2 at 95c.@95½c.; Rejected, 91½c. OATS steady at 51½c.@51¾c. RYE quiet at $1 20@$1 21 for No. 1. HIGHWINES quiet; free, $1 30. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK inactive at $29 25@$29 50. LARD firmer at 19c.@19½c. for steamed, and 18¾c. for Summer rendered. Dry Salt SHOULDERS steady at 11¾c.@11½c. BEEF CATTLE dull at $6 25@$7 for good to smooth shipping Steers. LIVE HOGS dull at $8 12½@$8 70 for common; $9@$9 45 fair to medium, and $9@$10 50 for good to smooth. FREIGHTS dull at 12c. on Wheat and 9½c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS to-day—16,000 bbls. Flour, 160,000 bushels Wheat, 155,000 bushels Corn, 164,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—16,000 bbls. Flour, 154,000 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Corn, 130,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 155,000 bushels; Corn, 170,000 bushels; Oats, 145,000 bushels; Rye, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Flour, 25,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 80,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 16c; Corn, 13½c; Oats, 9¼c. to New-York; tendency upward. FLOUR dull, buyers holding off; nominally unchanged. WHEAT inactive; No. 2 Chicago offered this afternoon at $1 75 without buyers. CORN nominal at $1 10; no buyers scarcely at that figure; sales two boat loads only. OATS dull; sales 30,000 bushels Western at 63c. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull; sales 2,000 bushels, Canada at $1 75 delivered; 1,500 bushels Canada at $1 65 on track. PEAS—Market bare and wanted. MESS PORK firm at $30@$30 50 for heavy. LARD firm at 20c. HIGHWINES dull at $1 30.

OSWEGO Tuesday, Sept. 8.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 500 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2 05, and 2,000 do., to arrive, at $1 97. CORN quiet; sales 900 bushels No. 1 at $1 17@$1 18. OATS nominal. BARLEY dull; sales 1,100 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 75; 9,000 bushels do., on private terms, and 6,000 bushels up lake Canada, at $1 70. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Corn and Barley, 9½c. to New-York. Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson River. LAKE IMPORTS—45,000 bushels Wheat, 22,300 bushels Corn, 11,700 bushels Barley, 143,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—28,000 bushels Wheat, 15,300 bushels Corn, 36,800 bushels Barley; 413,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

TOBACCO steady on all grades except Shipping Leaf. COTTON heavy. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6@$6 50; Extra, $7@$7 50; Double Extra, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT dull at $1 50@$2 30 for prime to fair Red Fall; Spring, $1 50@$1 55 for choice. CORN firm at 82c.@94c. OATS firm at 53c.@55c. for Mixed, and 55c.@57½c. for White. BARLEY firm. RYE firmer at $1 15@$1 18. PORK dull at $29. BACON dull at 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 16½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 17c.@17½c. for Clear Sides. LARD firm at 18¾c.@19c. WHISKY active at $1 30. CATTLE firmer at $3@$6, gross. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

COTTON—Demand good, prices lower; Middlings, 26c.; sales 351 bales; receipts 2,363 bales. Exchange—Sterling Bank. 156¾@157. New-York Sight, par @¾ ₩ cent. premium. Gold, 143¾. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7; Choice, $11@$14. CORN—none on levee: sales from store at $1 07@$1 15, asking $1 17½ for Prime Yellow. OATS firm but unchanged. BRAN unchanged. HAY, $24@$26. BACON steady and firmer; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@18c. PORK steady at $30 50. LARD quiet and firm; Tierce, 20c.; Keg, 22½c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. CORN in good demand at $1; held higher on account of the light supply. COTTON dull and nominal at 28¾c. for Middlings. WHISKY quiet at 65c.@70c., the latter for old in bond. MESS PORK firm at $29@$29 25. LARD in demand at 18½c.; sales of country at 18¼c.@18½c. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders dull, offered at 11½c.; Sides scarce, held 14c. BACON dull; but little demand; Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 16c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c. HAMS—Sugar Cured dull at 20c.@21c. Gold, 144¼, buying.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT heavy; sales of White Michigan at $2 18½; No. 1 Red, $2 04. CORN steady at $1 16 for No. 1. OATS declining; sales of No. 1 at 55½c.@56c.; No. 2 at 54½c. RYE steady; No. 1, $1 30; No. 2, $1 20. FREIGHTS firm. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 30c.@31c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 20c., in bbls.; Refined, 31c. FLOUR very dull; Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12. WHEAT very quiet; sales 5,000 bushels Red at $2 20@$2 30; Amber, $2 34@$2 35. RYE steady; Pennsylvania, $1 60; Southern, $1 50. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, $1 32; Mixed Western, $1 31. OATS steady; Pennsylvania, 73c.@75c. Delaware, 65c.@68c. GROCERIES inactive. MESS PORK steady at $30. LARD advanced; held at 21c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

COTTON dull; Middling, nominally 29c. FLOUR dull; market favors buyers, but without decided change. WHEAT firm and steady; Good to Prime, $2 25@$2 50; CORN weak; White, $1 18@$1 21; Yellow, $1 27@$1 30. OATS, 68c.@72c. RYE, $1 40. MESS PORK excited and advancing, holders demanding an advance to $31. BACON very quiet; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c. HAMS, 22c. LARD excited and advancing at 20c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

TOBACCO—Sales 96 hhds. Leaf; Lugs, $6 50@$8 50; Common to Medium Leaf, $9@$13 50; Davies County Leaf, $15@$19. Superfine FLOUR, $6 75@$7. WHEAT, $2@$2 05. CORN, 90c.@94c. OATS, 45c.@50c. RYE, $1 25@$1 30. MESS PORK, $29@$29 50. LARD, 18¾c.@19c.; sales 700 tierces. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

FLOUR dull; good Spring Extra, $8 50; Medium, $7 85. WHEAT dull at $1 67 for No. 1 and $1 57 for No. 2. OATS unchanged; sales at 52½c. for No. 2. CORN unsettled; sales at 90c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,280 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

COTTON nominal; receipts 20 bales; exports 29 bales. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, $2@$2 05. CORN, 82½c.@85c. OATS, 65c. LARD unchanged. PORK, $30. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firmer at 38½c.@39c.; New-York casks, 39½c. RESINS dull; Pale, $4 50. TAR firmer at $2 50@$2 60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

COTTON dull and nominal. Sales, 27 bales. Middlings nominal at 26½c. Receipts, 425 bales. Exports, coastwise, 312 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

COTTON—Market dull; small lots of new Cotton offered at 26½c.; sales, 9 bales; receipts, 12 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

COTTON—Sales 90 bales; closed dull and weak; Middlings, 25½c.; receipts 71 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅝. Gold, 144¼.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX's Fall style of Gent's Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cella	Aug. 22	London	New-York
Circassian	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York
Tarifa	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New-York
Pennsylvania	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Napoleon III	Aug. 27	Havre	New-York
Allemannia	Aug. 28	Hamburg	New-York
Caledonia	Aug. 28	Glasgow	New-York
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York
City of Cork	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	Aug. 29	Bremen	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Germania	Sept. 8	New-York	Hamburg
City of Washington	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Java	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool
FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, ETC.			
Alaska	Sept. 9	New-York	Aspinwall
Morro Castle	Sept. 10	New-York	Havana
San Francisco	Sept. 11	New-York	Vera Cruz
Fah Kee	Sept. 12	New-York	Bermuda

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, Australia, Kingston, Jam., Aspinwall, Panama, California, South Pacific and Central America, by the *Alaska*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 11:15 A. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, *via* Nassau, N. P., by the *Morro Castle*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad....5 P. M.
North Mails....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at....5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at....1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 8—*In steamship Germania, for Southampton and Havre*—C. de Varigny and family, Mme. C. Bourgoing, A. O. Aldis, Miss Frances L. Talcott, G. B. Upton, Major Johnson Wilkinson, Miss Mary Rivers, B. Karstens, A. P. Russ, Carl Blume, Carl Wehner, Fred. Fischer, Michael Wenloukoff, Louis Legros and lady, Francis Archer, Rev. P. Rosendahl, Jacob Haas, Henry Evers, Philipp Ziegler and lady, Henry Wustefeld and lady, Chas. Brandeis, Mrs. Guelle, Anton Laux, Martin Wachter and lady, O. G. Wilhelmi, G. Boeder, Joh. Christ. Greter, Henry Zweifel, Eggert Pahl, Leonhard Koelsch, Urban Wolff, Anton Wilhelm, A. Duhr, lady and sister, M. Buchmann, Wm. Marks, Paul Gibbon and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah—John O. Ferrell, Mrs. J. C. Ferrell, Wm. Ferrell, Mrs. M. A. Maltair, Mrs. O. L. Keene, Mrs. D. Antignac, M. McCormick, W. S. Clark, L. Bashmski, Thos. Hays, P. Happ, M. Happ, J. C. Conklein, D. Broak, Samuel Bennett, M. Newmann, Mr. Bopp, Miss E. M. Morrell, Miss A. B. Clark, Miss L. Holhs, Mrs. E. Gibson, Miss M. M. Mills, Miss L. B. Mills, J. Hermann, A. Hermann, E. Goodman, S. Wittner, F. D. Jordon, G. J. Mills, Chas. A. Davis, C. D. Chind, J. S. Gibson, J. B. Jacques, A. Mitchell, T. H. McAllister, Miss Maggie Newman, Miss L. Mead, Mrs. G. D. Smith, Miss H. Emmons, Mrs. Heannings, Mr. Harrison, J. M. Morris, Henry Daly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 34 | Sun sets.....6 20 | Moon rises...11 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 33 | Gov. Island. 1 22 | Hell Gate.... 2 44

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Java, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; City of Washington, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool via Halifax, John G. Dale; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Patapsco, Neff, Savannah, Jas. Borland.

Ships Anna Decatur, Hamilton, Manzanilla, Mex., S. L. Merchant; J. P. Wheeler, Harris, Bristol, W. Nelson, Jr.; T. J. Sage, Cronk, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Artist, (Br.,) Sergent, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ship Egmont, (of Victoria,) Diggs, Victoria, V. I., March 29, with telegraph cable to the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Barks Giuseppi, (Ital.,) Corras, Genoa, H. Baetjer & Bros.; Ilva, (Br.,) Berry, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Akershus, (Norw.,) Molley, Rotterdam, H. W. O. Edye.

Brigs Raven, (Br.,) Leighton, Glace Bay, Simpson & Clapp; Medea, (Br.,) Little, Bristol, G. F. Bulley; Mary Given, (Br.,) Crowell, Halifax, Smithers & Co.; Iza, Williams, Pernambuco, R. P. Buck & Co.; Esquimaux, (Br.,) Rudolph, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Sea Flower, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. Paine, Rich, Philadelphia, Crowell & Paine; A. E. Glover, Terry, Port Bluff, Tupper & Beattie; W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, Snow & Richardson; Horton, (Br.,) Frost, Sydney, C. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) Watts, Barrington, N. S., B. F. Small & Co.; Lilly, Francis, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. W. Coffin, Upton, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Harriett, (Br.,) Britt, St. Andrew's, N. B., Henry & Parker; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Peterson, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford; Rescue (Br.,) Dunn, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Franklin, Swain, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie.

Arrived.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Thetis, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Empire, Price, Washington 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Eureka, Brown, Egg Harbor, with mdse. to master.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Armstrong, Liverpool Aug. 7, and Torry Island Aug. 11, with mdse. and 400 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Young America, Cummings, San Francisco 109 ds., with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to R. L. Taylor. Crossed the equator in the Pacific June 10; passed Cape Horn July 15, crossed the equator in the Atlantic Aug. 11. No date lat. 19 S., lon. 33 40, exchanged signals with Ewald & Bertha, steering S.; same day, spoke ship City of London, of Glasgow, bound S.

Ship Shakespeare, (N. G.,) Poysen, Hamburg 29 ds., with mdse. and 267 passengers to H. W. O. Edye. Had 2 deaths, (children,) and one birth on the passage. Experienced fine weather. Aug. 13, lat. 41, lon. 48, saw a number of icebergs.

Bark Harra, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Rio Janeiro 45 ds. with coffee to Brown, Shipley & Co.—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Nicoline, (N. G.,) Heirn, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Crossed the equator Aug. 2 in lon. 31, and had moderate weather on the passage.

Bark Rosina, (Br.,) Robertson, Liverpool, via Troon 66 ds., with coal to Parmelee Bro.. Had light westerly winds the entire passage. The R. sailed from Liverpool on May 14; experienced heavy weather in the channel, sprung a leak, and was obliged to put back to Troon, where she remained five weeks.

Bark R. B. Mulhall, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Blagdon, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Haggerty & Co.—vessel to Brett Son & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Lamplighter, Bahrs, Bathurst, W. C. A., 49 ds., with peanuts, &c., to E. R. Ware & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Bark Rival, (Dutch,) Dormes, Paramaribo 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Van Praag & Co.

Bark Louise, (N. G.,) Kopper, Hamburg 47 ds., with mdse. to H. W. O. Edye. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Augustine Kobb, Carver, Havre 41 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Staffa, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Brookman, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Queen of the South, Haddock, Para 29 ds., with hides, nuts and rubber to C. Ludmann & Co.—vessel to Joseph Eneas. From lat. 22 N., lon. 65, has had light winds and calms.

Brig Montrose, Johnson, Guantanamo 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Brig Barracouta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Krune, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. Sept. 5, 30 miles east of New South Shoal, spoke pilot-boat No. 13.

Brig Perces Hinckley, Forster, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Paterson, Glace Bay 16 ds., with coal to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Calla, (of Columbia Falls, Me.,) Buckman, Little Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Whitter, Maracaibo 22 ds., with coffee, &c., to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Brig Annie Brooks, (of Biddeford,) Brooks, Tampico 30 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to master. The mate and passenger have been sick for the last 8 days.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Sears, Minititlan 35 ds., with wood, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son—vessel to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Ottawa, (Br.,) Ellis, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Potomac, Coombs, New-Haven.

Schr. Eothen, Smith, Jacmel 16 ds., with coffee, &c., to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. A. S. Simpson, Churn, Virginia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. M. C. Mosely, Uran, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Norwalk, for Port Richmond.

Schr. James K. Polk, Buckley, Westport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, Harwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. W. Rogers, Smith, Seal Island, with fish to G. W. Rogers.

Schr. Audie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Juna Newell, McEntire, Rockport, to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Adeline, (Br.,) Pettis, Maccan 8 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. John D. Buckalew, Robbins, Providence, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, French, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson, Watrous & Co.

Schr. Rosannah Rose, Burges, Bangor, with lumber to J. Martine & Co.

Schr. J. C. Havens, Noxon, Bridgeport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. L. D. Girard, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Bristol, Virginia.
Schr. The Chief, Proctor, Cape Cod.
Schr. Geo. Moore, Ashby, Nantucket Shoals.
Schr. David Sprague, Lynch, Nantucket Shoals.
Schr. Union, Leighton, Millbridge.
Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.
Schr. Anna Barton, Frink, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Haze, Carter, Greenwich.
Schr. Wm. Thomas, Hoyt, Providence.
Schr. S. Brainerd, Buell, Rockland, Conn.
Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Clausen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. Brainerd, Mills, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. Flower, Hard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Banvard, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr. John T. Way, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.
Schr. Spray, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Georgetown.
Schr. Snow-flake, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Nichols, Virginia.
Schr. Cabot, Parker, Georgetown, for Hudson.
Schr. Orion, Wilson, Ellsworth, for Rondout.
Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston, for Woodbridge.
Schr. Independence, Smith, Greenwich.
Schr. T. H. Seymour, Burgess, Roslyn.
Schr. Hudson, Champlain, New-London.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Emely, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Franklin, Halleck, New-Haven.

SANDY HOOK—Sunset, wind S. E., light, clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Germania, Hamburg; City of Washington, Liverpool, via Halifax; Virgo, Savannah; Louisa Moore, Newbern; ships Mazatlan, Bremen; Constellation, St. John, N. B.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; bark Geo. Bell, from Arorossan; brigs Robert Wing, from Surinam; Frank Churchill, from Turk's Island; H. S. Bishop, from Elizabethport; schrs. Jamestown, from Mobile; Mary Collins, Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; Prometheus, from Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 8—Arr. steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-York via Key West.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 8—Arr. steamships Wyoming, from Philadelphia; America, from Baltimore; bark Anderson, from Matanzas.

Old. steamship Leo, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8—Arr. ships Bridgewater, from New-York; Orion, from Liverpool; Adolph, from Hamburg.

Cld. The Pope, for New-York, with 40,000 sacks wheat; Chasca, for Philadelphia, with 20,000 sacks wheat; Dexter, for Liverpool; Penrotte, for Liverpoolvia Mazatlan. Sld. Jesica for Rio Janeiro.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 8—Cld. steamship Fairbanks, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Graafstrom—N. G. bark, from Birkenhead for Batavia, 43 ds. out, Aug. 2, lat. 19 S., lon. 36.

Mary Kelly—Br. brig, from Calais for Cienfuegos, 21 ds. out, Aug. 24, no lat., &c.

Tidal Wave—bark, bound for Boston, Aug. 8, lat. 11 11, lon. 38 12.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 8.—The steamship City of Antwerp, Capt. Mirehouse, of the Inman Line, which left New-York Aug. 29, arrived at this port this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—The steamship Nova Scotian, Capt. Aird, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec Aug. 29, arrived here to-day.

GLASGOW, Sept. 8.—The steamship Damascus, Capt. Trocks, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec Aug. 27, arrived here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 8.—The steamship New-York, Capt. Drever, which left New-York Aug. 27, arrived at this port at 11½ o'clock this morning.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Advices have been received here that the ship R. H. Tucker, Capt. Rundlett, of and for Boston, which sailed from this port a few days since, went ashore on the Blackwater Bank, off the coast of Ireland, in a gale. At last accounts the sea was running high, and the crew were still on board.

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